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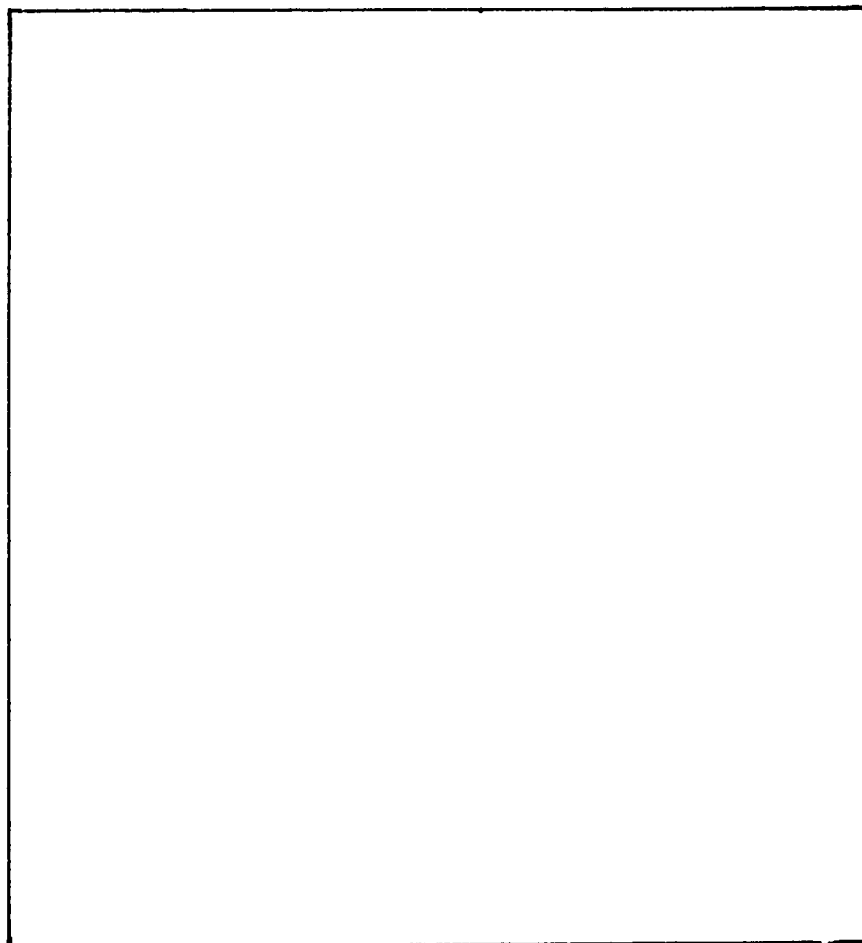
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# HAITI



Rural Development Division  
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2

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**GENERAL WORKING DOCUMENT #1**

**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY  
OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
IN HAITI**

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**Sector Analysis Internalization Group  
Foreign Development Division  
Economic Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture**

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## INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of Contract No. 12-17-07-5-1651 (ERS-192-B-76), the author has prepared a bibliography of English-, French-, and Spanish-language publications on selected aspects of agricultural development in Haiti. The specific areas covered are credit, marketing, nutrition, technology, income distribution, and employment. Work on this bibliography began in Washington in April 1977. Data collection and bibliographical research in Haiti were undertaken during visits to that country in April and in May-June. The annotations were completed in July.

The author is quick to point out that this bibliography, though quite lengthy, is not complete. First of all, a decision was made to include (with a few exceptions) only publications since 1950. Secondly, many publications which seemed too narrowly agronomic were omitted, even though they might easily have been considered relevant to agricultural technology. Thirdly, time constraints and the law of diminishing returns dictated that the search for documents had to leave some stones unturned. Undoubtedly, some studies which should have appeared in the bibliography were not included, and apologies are offered to their authors.

With a few exceptions, reports by the IBRD, IDB, and OAS--many of which have a restricted distribution--have not been included in this Bibliography. They should, however, be consulted by those interested in a detailed, macroeconomic view of the Haitian economy. Particularly valuable in this respect is the IBRD's December 1976 report, Current Economic Position and Prospects of Haiti (2 vols.).

The form in which the bibliography entries appear is based on guidelines provided in the University of Chicago Manual of Style, twelfth edition, though a number of modifications have been made. For most books and technical reports, the number of pages is indicated. Library locations, with call numbers if available, are given in brackets. The library may be identified by consulting the list of abbreviations.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate subject matter:

Cr	Credit
M	Marketing
N	Nutrition

T     Technology

Y/E   Income Distribution/Employment

A list of other bibliographies appears as an Appendix

## ABBREVIATIONS

AID Ref.	AID Reference Center (U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.)
AID/W: LA/DR/RD	AID/Washington: Bureau for Latin America, Office of Development Resources, Rural Development Division
AID/W: LA/CAR	AID/Washington: Bureau for Latin America, Office of Caribbean Countries
AU	American University
BCA	Bureau de Crédit Agricole
CIDA	Comité Interamericano de Desarrollo Agrícola
CIDA (Canada)	Canadian International Development Agency
CONADEP	Conseil National de Développement et de Planification
DARNDR	Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et de Développement Rural
DRIPP	[Projet de] Développement Régional Intégré de Petit-Goâve et Petit-Trou-de-Nippes
FAMV	Faculté d'Agronomie et de Médecine Vétérinaire
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GWU	George Washington University
HACHO	Haitian American Community Help Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDAI	Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IHPCADE	Institut Haïtien de Promotion du Café et des



## Denrées d'Exportation

IHS	Institut Haitien de Statistique
IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas
LTC	Land Tenure Center (University of Wisconsin--Madison)
NAL	National Agricultural Library, USDA
OAS	Organization of American States
ODVA	Organisme de Développement de la Vallée de l'Artibonite
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SAIG	Sector Analysis Internalization Group, Foreign Development Division, Economic Research Service, USDA
SCIPA	Service Coopératif Interaméricain de Production d'Aliments
UN/H	United Nations, Haiti Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US-ICA	United States International Cooperation Administration
USAID/H	United States Agency for International Development, Haiti Mission
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S.Dept.State	United States Department of State
USOM/Haiti	United States Operations Mission to Haiti

1. ADRIEN, Joseph. "Contribution à l'étude agrola-  
gique de la plaine des Cayes." Bulletin Agricole  
(Haiti) 5, No. 1 (October-December 1955): 1-6.  
[FAMV] T  
  
Data on soil characteristics.
2. ----. "Possibilités agricoles de la deuxième  
plaine de Petit-Goâve." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti)  
5, No. 2 (January-March 1955): 11-17. [FAMV] T
3. ALPHONSE, Donasson. "La conservation de certaines  
denrées alimentaires du pays." Bulletin Agricole  
(Haiti) 3, No. 8 (September 1954): 15-19. [FAMV] M  
  
Describes traditional methods of storage.
4. ----. "Quelques considerations sur le problème de  
l'exportation du riz." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti)  
3, No. 1 (February 1954): 19-21. [FAMV] M T
5. AMBROGGI, R. République d'Haiti: La plaine des  
Gonaïves et le Département du Nord-ouest--Pers-  
pectives d'hydraulologie agricole. Rome: FAO, 1961.  
Pp. 28. T
6. AMBROISE, René L. "Projet de conservation de sol  
du Morne l'Hôpital." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti)  
1, No. 6 (February 1951): 1-5. [FAMV] T  
  
Indiscriminate deforestation has occurred in  
this area near Port-au Prince, where there is a  
lucrative market for forest products. Proposed  
solutions to the resulting erosion include re-  
forestation; development of a livestock industry;  
intensive cultivation of food crops, with soil  
conservation measures, on selected plots; and  
planting of fruit trees.
7. ANDRÉ, L.M. Rapport de fin de mission en Haiti.  
Report No. 61/A/639. [Port-au-Prince: FAO],  
December 1960. Pp. 11 and Annexes. [UN/H: 0505/  
60/01] N  
  
Report on the establishment of a National Food  
and Nutrition Service and a pilot nutrition  
program.

8. ANGLADE, Daniel E.; and BOIS, Georges. Le café: Elements d'approfondissement de nos problèmes agro-économiques. [Port-au-Prince] : Courrier du Sud, [1964] Pp. 38. [LTC Files Ha 16 A53] T
9. ANGLADE, Georges. L'espace haïtien. Montreal: University of Québec Press, 1974. M T Y/E
10. ANTOINE, Charles. Quelques considérations sur le milieu rural haïtien. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1959. M T Y/E
11. ASKWITH, Michael. "Développement régional intégré de la plaine des Gonaïves: Etat actuel du programme et perspectives pour l'avenir." Port-au-Prince: UNDP, April 1977. Pp. 10 + 6 maps. [UN/H] M T

Describes UN activity in the area beginning with a land and water survey during 1963-67. A regional development program was begun in 1974 after the creation of the Organisme de Développement de la Plaine des Gonaïves (ODPG). Long-term objectives of the program are increased production through more rational land and water use, import substitution in cotton and edible oils, higher per capita incomes, improved nutrition, reduced unemployment, and improved sanitation. A major obstacle to increased cotton production is the low price paid to farmers (US\$ 0.13 a pound, compared with a world market price of US\$ 0.25-0.30). Newly formed community councils, it is reported, are still weak.

12. ----. "Résumé des résultats et des recommandations du projet HAI/72/006 - 'Développement de la vallée des Trois Rivières.'" Port-au-Prince: UNDP, May 1976. Pp. 14. [UN/H: 0550/76/02] Cr M N T Y/E

Summary of FAO (1976) and STEVERLYNCK (1976).

13. ASMON, I. "Human Resource Requirements for Development of the Agricultural Sector of Haiti." [Port-au-Prince]: IDB-IICA, December 1973. Pp. 42 + 8 Tables and Appendix. [USAID/H] T

First priority ("must") projects recommended are (1) a specialization in rural development in the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine by 1975, (2) an agricultural middle school with a capacity of 100 students (50 graduating each year), and (3) a training program for community leaders and community organizers.

14. AUGUADRA, P. A. "Quelques considérations sur la situation présente de l'élevage en Haïti et l'action qu'il faudrait envisager dans l'immédiat." Damien: [DARNDR]; 6 March 1972. Pp. 14. [UN/E: 0520/72/01; FAMV:38]

T

Argues that development of major livestock areas is not practical at this time because of the large investment this would require. Existing livestock operations, however, could be considerably improved. Presents recommendations for livestock feed, breeds, etc.

15. ----. Quelques notes pratiques de production et de sante animale. Publication of the Faculte d'Agronomie et de Médecine Vétérinaire, Université d'Etat d'Haïti. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie Panorama, 1971. Pp. 72. [UN/H: 0520/71/01; FAMV: H636 A92]

T

16. ----. Rapport au Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti sur l'élevage et la sante animales. FAO Report No. AT 3217. Rome: FAO, 1973. Pp. 45. [UN/H: 520/73/01]

T

Describes livestock and forage production; presents data on the profitability of various livestock operations; and discusses animal health problems. Describes achievements under this UN project and makes recommendations for a comprehensive livestock policy.

17. AVRAM, Percy. Proposal for a Rural Cooperative Credit System for Haïti. Port-au-Prince: AID/CUNA Program, November 1973. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr

Argues that a national cooperative credit system for Haitian farmers is "warranted, feasible and possible." It is suggested "that BCA merge with IDAI and then superimpose a cooperative structure on the credit division of IDAI, along the lines suggested in this proposal." The existing legal provisions on cooperative organization, it is believed, present no obstacles to the cooperative system proposed.

18. BALLWEG, John A. "Family Characteristics and Nutrition Problems of Pre-School Children in Fond-Parisien, Haïti." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Environmental Child Health 18 (September 1972): 230-243. [AID/W:LA/CAR]

N

"While the Community Mothercraft Center at Fond Parisien, Haiti appears to have served the primary objective of virtually eradicating edema and fatal malnutrition in the community, the rehabilitation of children in stages of severe malnutrition and the application of nutritional information by the mothers with younger siblings does not appear to be totally successful " (Author's summary). Since nutritional problems seem to be greater when the number of children in a family reaches 5, provision of family planning information at the Center is suggested.

19. BALMIR, Louis Fernand; GERVAIS, Orcena; and LAROCHE, René. "Agricultural Marketing in Haiti." Paper presented at the Agriculture Marketing Seminar: Latin American and Caribbean Area, Kingston, Jamaica, November 2-13, 1959. Port-au-Prince, October 1959. Pp. 24. [UN/H: 0561/59/01] M
  
- Summary of general economic conditions and brief descriptions of marketing structures for coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, tobacco, sugarcane, sisal, rubber, essential oils, food crops, and livestock. Problems include lack of storage and transport, lack of credit, weakness of the cooperative movement, and lack of systems of weights and measures and grades and standards.
  
20. BARKER, H.D., and ROBINSON, B.B. Reconnaissance in Haiti Relative to Possibilities for Abaca Culture, November 14 through November 24, 1955. Abaca Research Report No. 39. San Jose: IICA, 1956. Pp. 20. T
  
21. BARTHELEMY, Julio. "La recherche agronomique en Haiti: Un programme quinquenal d'investigations agronomiques et d'amélioration qualitative des unités de recherches agricoles." Damien: DARNDR, 1975. Pp. 36. [FAMV: DARNDR-SERA B285z 1975] T
  
22. BARTKOWIAK, Casimir S. La commercialisation des produits agricoles dans la plaine des Gonaïves et le Département du Nord-Ouest. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1967. Pp. 17. [UN/H: 05/67/03] M
  
23. ----. "Protocoles des investigations des marchés à Port-au-Prince et ses environs." [Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1967] . Typewritten. Pp. [43]. [UN/H:0561/67/01] M

24. ----. Rapport au Gouvernement de la République d'Haiti sur la commercialisation des produits agricoles et de l'artisanat en Haiti et l'établissement d'un centre d'études de commercialisation. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1967. Pp. 40 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0561/67/02]

M

Discusses marketing problems and makes recommendations for improving marketing systems. Some of the recommendations seem either too radical or sophisticated to be feasible in the short run.

25. BASTIEN, Rémy. La familia rural haitiana. Mexico: Libra, 1951. Pp. 187.

M T Y/E

Based on research in the Marbial Valley near Jacmel. A bibliographical survey by MINTZ and CARROLL (1963) states that this study is lacking in statistical data.

26. BAUMAN, Harold. "A Typical Farm Family and Farm Unit in the Artibonite Valley of Haiti." Port-au-Prince: USOM/Haiti, May 1960. Pp. 7. [AID Ref: HA631 B347]

M T Y/E

Superstition, it is reported, affects planting and harvesting methods and time of planting. Attempts to introduce composting, rotation, pruning, and seed selection, and to discourage burning, have met with little or no acceptance. Except for the combite, which is limited in scope, collective or cooperative farm practices are not accepted; farmers prefer to hire labor that cannot be supplied by the family. Lack of land titles, ownership rights, and formal wills makes it difficult to purchase land. The only implements are the hoe and machete. Fertilizer and insecticides are not used; irrigation practices are poor and often harmful to crops. Recent USOM activities are described. Very few quantitative data are provided.

27. BAURENS, Jacques. Développement régional intégré de la basse vallée des Gonaïves: La vulgarisation agricole. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti. Rome: FAO, 1977 (in press). [UN/H (draft)]

T

28. ----. Rapport de fin de mission de l'expert en vulgarisation agricole. [Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO], 30 June 1972. Pp. 48 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0566/72/10]

T

Description of a program in the southern peninsula involving both demonstration farms and farm visits. Recommends a variety of improved practices for corn, sorghum, beans, and rice. Also recommends an increase in the number of extensionists.

29. BEAUDRY-DARISMÉ, Micheline Marie Nicole. "A Comparative Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers in Haiti and Guatemala." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., 1971. Pp. 198.

N

Study of children who left nutrition rehabilitation centers 9-15 months before research began. Those who had attended 2 months or more were the experimental group, while the control group constituted those who had attended less than one month. Weight by age and sex was the main indicator of nutritional status. Between admission and follow-up, average gain in weight-for-age for the experimental group was 3.8% in Haiti and 4.4% in Guatemala; for the control group the figures were 1.8% and 2.9%, respectively.

30. ----, and LATHAM, M.C. "Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers: An Evaluation of Their Performance." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics 19 (September 1973): 299-332.

N

31. BEAUSÉJOUR, Yves. L'animation sociale. Port-au-Prince: CIDA (Canada), 1975.

T

32. BECKLES, Frank N. et al. Haiti: Health Sector Analysis. Document No. LA/DR-DAEC/P-75-81. Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, April 1975. Pp. 140. [USAID/H; SAIG]

M N T

Includes chapters on agriculture and nutrition. Briefly describes production technology, marketing, and the nutritional value of major crops. Data on protein, calorie, and vitamin deficiencies are reviewed. It is believed that the incidence of malnutrition increased between 1958 and 1970.

33. BEGHIN, Ivan. "Le problème de l'alimentation et de la nutrition en Haiti." Conjonction (Haiti) 99 (1965).

N

34. ----; FOUGÈRE, William; and KING, Kendall W. L'alimentation et la nutrition en Haiti. Publications de l'I.E.D.E.S. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1970. Pp. 248. [USAID/H; NAL: TX360 H2 B4]

M N T

Detailed report by 3 scientists who have done extensive research on nutrition in Haiti. The authors review and comment on their own previous research and that of others. Food production, processing, and marketing are also discussed. Caloric intake is said to be only 3/4 of the recommended minimum, while protein consumption is less than 2/3 of what is desirable. Malnutrition is reported to be the major cause of hospitalization and death in the 1-4 age group. Recommendations include a strengthening of agricultural extension services.

35. ----; ----; and ----. "L'aribo flavinose en Haiti." Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición 17, No. 2 (1967): 95-107. N
  
36. ----; ----; and ----. "Enquête clinique sur l'état de nutrition des enfants préscolaires de Fond-Parisien et de Ganthier (Haïte): Juin 1964." Annales de la Société Belge de Médecine Tropicale 45 (1965): 577-602. N
  
37. ---- et al. "Le Centre de Récupération pour Enfants Malnourris de Fond-Parisien (Haïti): Rapport préliminaire sur le fonctionnement du Centre et résultats des quatre premiers mois d'activités." Annales de la Société Belge de Médecine Tropicale 45 (1965): 557-576. N
  
38. BEHAR, Raphael. Guide informatif sur les spécifications et grades de quelques fruits et végétaux frais d'intérêt pour l'exportation vers l'Etats Unis d'Amerique. Port-au-Prince: OAS, February 1972. Pp. 29. [UN/H: 0561/72/02] M  
  
Products discussed are tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, mangoes, yams, malangas, pimentos, eggplant, avocados, and potatoes.
  
39. BELSHAW, Cyril S. Traditional Exchange and Modern Markets. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965. Pp. 149. [GWU: HF 352 B44] N  
  
Comparative study of marketing in many developing countries. Pp. 54-62 discuss monetized peasant marketing in Haiti and Mesoamerica. The comments on Haiti are drawn from the work of MINTZ and his associates.
  
40. BENGGA, J.M. "Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics 13 (1967): 169. N



41. ----. "Nutritional Rehabilitation Programs." N  
Journal of Tropical Pediatrics 10 (1964): 63-64.
42. BERGGREN, Warren L. "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Education and Rehabilitation Centers." N  
 In Proceedings of the Third Western Hemisphere Nutrition Congress, Miami Beach, Fla., September 2, 1971. Pp. 84-87. [NAL TX345 W4 F&N]  
 "The changes documented by the Albert Schweitzer Hospital for a defined population of 9,000 observed for three years are preliminary and affected by many factors other than nutrition centers but are still worth noting. In 1968 the death rate among children 1-4 years of age was 12.2/1,000 children. This declined to 9.9 in 1969 and 9.2 in 1970. The death rate due specifically to malnutrition among children 0-4 years old was 8.2/1,000 children in 1968, 5.4/1,000 in 1969, and 1.4/1,000 in 1970."
43. BERTRAND, Alvin L. et al. Analysis of Institutional Capability of Haitian Ministry of Agriculture (DARNDR, Government of Haiti). Performed for U.S. AID under Contract AID/AFR-C-1149, Work Order No. 4. Washington, D.C.: Multinational Agribusiness Systems Inc., 1976 (?). Pp. 106. T  
 [USAID/H]  
 The authors state that "the major institutional (organizational) restraints of the Ministry of Agriculture... stem primarily from a grossly inadequate budget and are reflected in the level of personnel and other resources which are afforded." Services and information delivery to rural areas are said to be largely nonfunctional. Strengthening the Ministry, it is argued, is a long-term task; short-term programs might do more harm than good.
44. BIANCHI, G. "Etude du coût de transformation et de revient des produits haitiens de la Beurrerie du Sud." Port-au-Prince: FAO, June 1974. Pp 32. M  
 [UN/H: 0520/74/23]
45. ----. Production laitière et fromagère: Haiti. Working Document. Rome: FAO, 1976. Pp. 8. M T  
 [UN/H: 0520/76/10]  
 Recommendations for increasing dairy production and improving marketing so that domestic production can replace imports.

46. "Bilan des réalisations du S.C.I.P.A. en Haiti durant 10 années, 1944-1954." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 3, Nos. 4-5 (May-June 1954): 38-56. [FAMV]

M T

Describes U.S.-assisted projects in irrigation and extension.

47. BLANCHET, Louis. "Un problème fondamental: la relation homme-terre cultivée." Revue d'Agriculture (Haiti) 1 (June 1975): 20-25.

T

48. ----, and PIERRE-LOUIS. "L'évolution et l'orientation de la planification agricole en Haiti." Bulletin du DARNDR 1 (September 1967): 1-8. [FAMV]

T

49. BOISGUÉRIN, Claude. "Rapport de fin de mission de l'expert en extension agricole." Typewritten. Port-au-Prince, 30 June 1973. Pp. 18. [UN/H: 0566/73/14]

T

Recommends that extension work emphasize the introduction of selected seeds, new and improved varieties, weed control measures, soil conservation, and use of animal traction.

50. BONCY, Franck. "Les problèmes du café en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 2, Nos. 2-3 (March and May 1952): 1-4. [FAMV]

M T

Notes that only 15% of Haiti's coffee is exported in washed form, compared with an average of 90% in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic.

51. BONNEFIL, Léonce, fils. "Essais d'emmagasinage de grains sur la ferme de Damien." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 3, No. 3 (April 1954): 13-21. [FAMV]

M

52. BOUCARD, Gérard. "Rapport sur les possibilités de la commercialisation des produits agricoles dans les îles avoisinantes Haiti." Typewritten. Port-au-Prince, July 1965. Pp. 23. [UN/H: 0561/65/01]

M T

Preliminary investigation of the market for Haitian agricultural products in Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Jamaica. Sees some export prospects if Haitian agriculture can become more productive. Recommends government actions to improve production and marketing, including provision of credit to exporters.

53. BOULOS, Carlo. "Une enquête alimentaire en Haïti" Bulletin de l'Association Médicale Haïtienne 6, No. 3 (1954). N
54. BOURGEOIS, François. "Rapport préliminaire au Gouvernement Haïtien sur l'action à mener pour le développement de la pêche maritime en Haïti." [Port-au-Prince, FAO, 1961.] Pp. 13. [UN/H: 0530/61/01] T
- Efforts to improve maritime fishing have not borne fruit. A clearly defined action plan has been lacking; funds are very limited; and there are few competent technicians. Discusses possibilities for improvement.
55. BOUSCHARAIN, G. [Monthly Field Reports]. Type-written. Port-au-Prince: UN, 1954-1956. Pp. var. [UN/H] M T
- Numerous short reports by an FAO livestock expert.
56. ----. Rapport au Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti sur l'établissement et la mise en oeuvre d'une politique d'amélioration de l'élevage. FAO Report No. 656. Rome: FAO, 1957. Pp. 92 + photos. [UN/H: 0520/57/05] M T
- Report on experimental work with cattle, swine, and poultry; improved forages adapted to local conditions; improved livestock feed; and utilization of milk and milk by-products to make dairy products feasible under local conditions. Recommendations are made for improving livestock technology, expanding markets, and improving the fiscal-legal-administrative environment.
57. BRENEZ, Jacques P. Rapport final (1 décembre 1970 - 21 septembre 1975). Port-au-Prince: UNDP, 1975, Pp. 23. [UN/H] [RESTRICTED] Y/E
- Report of a statistician-demographer who worked on the 1971 census.
58. BRETONES, G.J. "Expériences de développement communautaire en Haïti." International Review of Community Development 10 (1962): 75-88. T
59. ----. Formation d'instituteurs agricoles. Port-au-Prince: UNESCO, 1960. Pp. 20. [UN/H] T
60. BRISSON, Gerald. "Les relations agraires dans Y/E

1'Haiti contemporaine." Port-au-Prince (?), 1968.

61. BRISSON, Pierre J. "A Look at the Poor Majority." Port-au-Prince: [USAID/Haiti, 1976]. Pp. 29. [USAID/H]

T Y/E

A brief survey of socioeconomic conditions in rural areas. Describes the historical origins of small and fragmented farmholdings. Argues that peasants are suspicious of any government action affecting the land tenure situation; are reluctant to form permanent associations, and tend to regard children as a source of labor.

62. BROWN, Hamilton B.; HEIDGERKEN, Joan; and JACOBSEN, Marnie. "Public Health and Agricultural Survey of the Grande Rivière Valley: Haiti." N.p.: Hôpital Grande Rivière du Nord, 1976 (?). Pp. 21. [UN/H]

N T Y/E

This house-to-house survey in 10 communities covered more than 1,000 homes. Nutrition data were collected according to the Gomez scale, based on weight. Severe malnutrition was found in 14% of preschool children, and second degree malnutrition in an additional 31%. The incidence of malnutrition was clearly higher among families without regular incomes than among those with regular incomes. Data were also collected for soils and climate. Land tenure data were collected but were not regarded as reliable because many peasants were uncertain or unwilling to divulge information. Argues that rational use of mountain slopes would call for tree planting (fruit, coffee, other), but unless food production increases elsewhere this would lead to starvation.

63. BRUMMITT, W.C., and CULP, J.E. Fertilizer Use in Haiti. Muscle Shoals, Ala.: Tennessee Valley Authority, [1973]. Pp. 37 + 4 tables. [USAID/H; AID Ref.: HA631.8197294 B893; AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

Cr M T

Description of fertilizer use and recommendations for increasing fertilizer consumption. Only about 1,800 MT were consumed in 1972, more than half for rice and the remainder for coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and vegetables. Consumption in 1973 is estimated at 3,000 MT. Bagged fertilizer imports will continue to be necessary; a bulk blending plant can be justified only when consumption reaches 20,000-25,000 MT annually. Obstacles to increased fertilizer use are insti-

tutional weaknesses, transportation and storage deficiencies, peasant illiteracy and isolation, lack of credit, market uncertainties, and fertilizer prices.

64. BUCK, Wilbur F. Haiti's Agriculture and Trade. M T  
ERS-Foreign 283. Washington, D.C.: USDA, 1970.  
Pp. iv + 19. [U.S. Govt. Doc. Series No. A93.21  
/2; LTC Files Ha 7]
65. [BULLE, Emile.] Enquêtes sur les terres et les eaux Cr T Y/E  
dans la plaine des Gonaïves et le Département du  
Nord-Ouest, Haiti: Rapport final. 5 vols. FAO/SF  
Report No. 45/HAI/3. Rome: FAO, 1968. Pp. 191 +  
157 + 237 + 159 + 275 + maps. [UN/H: 05/68/07]
- Detailed report on soil and water conditions in the area. Recommendations are made for improving irrigation systems and introducing new technology. It is estimated that there are 4 members of the economically active population for every arable hectare; thus it is recommended that consideration be given to generating employment in livestock operations and in agricultural processing industries. Argues that social stratification is very rigid. Peasants, it is said, find it difficult to think in terms of rational land use, production and marketing cooperatives, mechanization, etc. The paternalism of the State and the daily outlook of the peasant, it is argued, will make it difficult for self-help community development mechanisms to function.
66. ----, and DA CUNHA, A.J. Projet de mise en valeur M T Y/E  
agricole de la vallée des Trois-Rivières, la  
rive droite de la vallée de l'Estère, la plaine  
des Gonaïves. FAO/SF Report No. WS/67454. Pre-  
liminary draft. Rome: FAO, 1967. Pp. 127.  
[UN/H: 0550/67/04]
- Proposal to irrigate 5,550 hectares in the 3 project areas and to raise total production in these areas by 500% (!). Labor requirements are projected to increase from 508,900 work-days in the first year to 2,175,250 in the tenth year of the project.
67. BURNS, L. Vinton. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti T Y/E  
sur la politique forestière et sa mise en  
oeuvre. FAO Report No. 349, IA/57/S/4 + NS/4.  
Rome: FAO, 1955. Pp. 118. [UN/H; USAID/Haiti]
- Recommends a national land-use survey and land

classification system, and presents detailed suggestions for a national forestry policy. Notes that the amount of land owned by the state is not known. The report deals with forestry generally (rational exploitation of forest resources) and does not focus only on erosion control.

68. BUTTERLIN, Jacques. Géologie générale et régionale de la République d'Haiti. Travaux et mémoires, vol. 6. Paris: Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amérique Latine, Université de Paris, 1960. Pp. 194. [AU: F1401 P3 v.6]

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Description of geographical and geological features. The emphasis is on geology.

69. CADET, Georges. "Le problème de la fertilité du sol dans les plaines calcaires d'Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 1 (1st Quarter 1958): 23-28 (Part I) and 6, No. 2 (2nd Quarter 1958): 1-12 (Part II). [FAMV]

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70. ----. Rapport sur la situation de l'élevage bovin au plateau central: Les causes de son déclin et ses possibilités de développement. Port-au-Prince: IDAI, December 1970. Pp. 21.

M T

71. ----, and GAZTAMBEIDE, Carlos. "Report on the Development Possibilities of the 'Central Plateau' of Haiti." Mimeographed. N.p.: n. publ., 1972. Pp. 25. [AID/W:LA/DR/RD; FAMV:50]

M T

The authors argue that the relatively underpopulated Central Plateau could become the breadbasket of Haiti, producing greater quantities of corn, millet, and beans for domestic consumption, as well as export crops such as papaya, mangoes, avocados, guava, and pigeon peas. They also argue that the area is well suited to the production of beef cattle, to which they assign first priority. Construction of a road from Mirebalais to Hinche is recommended, as are detailed feasibility and socio-economic studies.

72. Canada. Agence Canadienne de Développement Internationale. Rapport de la mission de structuration effectuée à la Faculté d'Agronomie et de Médecine Vétérinaire à Damien, République d'Haiti, du 21 février au 19 mars 1975. Ottawa, Canada (?), June 1975. Pp. 83 + Annexes. [FAMV]

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Detailed recommendations for a comprehensive and perhaps too ambitious program of assistance to the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine.

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| 73. | CAPO, Enrico. <u>Les communautés rurales haïtiennes face au développement socio-économique. Rapport de la mission, projet de la plaine de Gonaïves et du Nord-Ouest, Janvier-Novembre 1966. Port-au-Prince: FAO, [1966]. Pp. 40.</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | T      |
| 74. | ----. "Quatrième recherche sociologique dans la basse vallée des Trois Rivières, juillet-août 1974." Port-de-Paix (?): [FAO], 1974. Pp. 19 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0550/74/20]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | T      |
| 75. | ----. "Les Trois Rivières un an plus tard: Modifications et nouveaux problèmes." Port-de-Paix: [FAO], July/August 1973. Pp. 73. [UN/H: 0550/73/12]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | T      |
| 76. | ----. <u>Les Trois Rivières vers le développement: Motivations des planteurs et impact du projet des Nations Unies. Port-de-Paix: [FAO], July-August 1972. Pp. 20. [UN/H: 0550/72/07]</u><br><br>Describes socio-cultural characteristics of the area, including attitudes toward irrigation, cooperatives, credit, modern inputs, and marketing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Cr M T |
| 77. | ----. "Troisième recherche sociologique dans la basse vallée de Trois Rivières, juillet-août 1973." Port-de-Paix (?): [FAO], 1973. Pp. 20. [UN/H: 0550/73/12]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | T      |
| 78. | ----, with MAXIMÉ, Balmir. <u>Aménagement de la vallée des Trois Rivières, Haïti: Sociologie rurale. Port-de-Paix: FAO, 1975. Pp. 109 + 2 maps. [UN/H: 0550/75/36]</u><br><br>Report on studies of peasant motivation conducted during 1972-74. Recommendations include international-agency financing of necessary infrastructure facilities; measures to ensure the timely arrival of project inputs (a problem in the past); permanent stationing of Haitian personnel in the project area, to provide continuity; creation of a regional council of community group leaders; establishment of minimum farm sizes to promote increases in productivity; organization of agricultural production cooperatives; establishment of agricultural processing industries; provision of agricultural credit; construction of storage facilities; establishment of a low price for irrigation water; and motivation of youth, particularly through rural schools and 4-C clubs. | T      |

79. CARMONTEL, César. La nutrition chez les femmes enceintes. Reunions Obstetriques Mensuelles de la Maternité Isaie Jeanty. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie Théodore, 1955.
80. CARNOT, Franck. "Exploitation rationnelle des pêcheries intérieures." Bulletin Agricole (Haïti) 5, No. 3 (April-June 1956): 21-23. [FAMV]
81. CAROLINE, Milton, and BONNEFIL, Léonce. Development of Artibonite Rat Control Program. Port-au-Prince: DARNDR, 1958. Pp. 5 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0510/58/01]
- The authors report that "rats are eating so much of the growing rice crop that farmers' income is reduced anywhere from 25% to 80%. In small farm storage, roof rats are further decimating income by feeding on grain, fruit and vegetables." A long-term rat control program is recommended.
82. CASIMIR, Jean. "Aperçu sur la structure économique d'Haïti." America Latina 7, No. 3 (July-September 1964): 37-56.
- Describes the physical environment in agriculture and pays particular attention to the land tenure structure. Argues that it is not correct to assume that most agricultural land is in small holdings. There are many medium and large-scale holdings, and the State is also a major landowner; the amount of land owned by these groups is not clear, however. When land is legally divided or contested, it is said, judges, lawyers, and notaries insist on being paid for their services in the form of land. Peasants are thus reluctant to legally divide their land, which only increases tenure insecurity. Argues that the greatest obstacle to rural economic development is what is said to be the still-dominant latifundio system.
83. CASSÉUS, Ernst Pedro, and JEAN-LOUIS, André. Expansion sucrière en Haïti. Port-au-Prince (?), December 1975.
84. CELLA, J.; PRAEFKE, D. R.; and BITOUM, M. Appraisal Report on the Lower Trois Rivières Irrigation Project. Port-au-Prince (?): FAO (?), November 1970. [UN/H: 05/70/01]
85. CERNE, N.R. et al. Etude complémentaire de mise en valeur du bloc Joannis (1200 ha), rive

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droite de l'Estere. Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation de Projets de Développement Agricole. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 31 January 1973. Pp. 60. [IICA/H]

86. COLMANT, J.L. Programme de développement de la coopérative et de la commercialisation agricole de Fonds Parisien: Projet d'élevage caprin. Port-au-Prince (?) : DARNDR and UN, August 1972. [UN/H: 0520/72/16]

Cr M T

A modern goat-raising project is feasible, it is argued, if short- and medium-term credit can be provided. Animal health measures and training for cooperative members is also required.

87. COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN, Jean. "Le problème du café en Haïti." Société Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion, No. 176 (1957): 1054-1058.

M T

88. COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN, Suzanne. "Land Tenure in the Marbial Region of Haiti." In Acculturation in the Americas, ed. Sol TAX. Proceedings and Selected Papers of the 29th International Congress of Americanists. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951. [FAMV: 95]

Y/E

Part of the research reported in MÉTRAUX (1951).

89. ----, and COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN, Jean. "La alimentación en la región de Kenscoff, Haïti." América Indígena 12 (July, 1952): 177-203.

N T

Describes crop and livestock activities in the Kenscoff area; discusses food habits, but with an anthropological rather than nutritional emphasis. Corn is the principal food crop; there is no seed selection.

90. ----, and ----. "A Statistical Note on the Kenscoff Market System, Haïti." Social and Economic Studies 13 (September 1964): 397-404.

M

Historical data (1934/5 to 1955/6) on market transactions and tax revenue collections in the markets in the town of Kenscoff and in nearby rural areas. Cash sales are the rule in Kenscoff, but barter transactions are common in the rural markets. Apart from vegetable production to supply the Port-au-Prince market, coffee and cattle are also important commodities.

91. Comité Interamericano de Desarrollo Agrícola (CIDA). Inventory of Information Basic to the Planning of Agricultural Development in Latin America--Haiti. Washington, D.C.: OAS, 1963. Pp. ii + 57. LTC Files HD 1341 C6; UN/H (French version); [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

Cr M T Y/E

Data on natural resources, land use, agricultural production, human resources, agricultural institutions, credit, infrastructure, income, farm organization, marketing, prices, and taxation.

92. CORTEN, A. "La migration des travailleurs haïtiens vers les centrales sucrières Dominicaines." Revue Internationale des Sciences de Développement 2 (1970): 713-731.

Y/E

93. COURLANDER, Harold. The Drum and the Hoe: Life and Lore of the Haitian People. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. [GWU: GR121 H3 C65]

T Y/E

Deals principally with vodoun and with Haitian culture generally. Agriculture is discussed in Ch. 9, pp. 110-121. The author reports that families he had visited in 1932 were almost without exception poorer when revisited in 1955: landholdings were smaller, land had eroded, trees had disappeared, and clothing was shabbier. Unclear land titles, it is reported, result in numerous lawsuits; to pay for legally defending their interests, peasants may have to sell part of their land.

94. CRASSWELLER, Robert D. "Darkness in Haiti." Foreign Affairs 49 (January 1971): 315-329.

T

Argues that little economic change is possible under the existing regime (F. Duvalier). The U.S., it is said, can exert little influence on Haitian policy.

95. CRAWFORD, Eric. "Haiti Integrated Agricultural Development Project Monitoring/Evaluation Plan." [Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., 1976 (?)]. Pp. 41. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

Cr M T Y/E

96. Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA). Assessment Report on the Haiti Small Coffee Farmer Project and the Bureau de Crédit Agricole. Washington, D.C., 15 November 1976.

Cr M T

A comprehensive, detailed, and good critical assessment of the design and implementation of this project, in which the reporting organization is involved. Analyzes deficiencies in initial project design and recommends actions for improving both design and implementation. Notes that the Bureau de Crédit Agricole (BCA) has made substantial progress, thus improving prospects for its long-term success as a credit agency. There is no indication, unfortunately, of the effects of the program on farm income.

97. CRILL, P.; BLASQUEZ, C.H.; and POE, S.L. "Observations of Tomato Diseases in Haiti: Meloidogyne Incognita, Corynespora Cassiicola." Plant Disease Reporter (USDA) 57 (November 1973): 921-923. [NAL: 1.9 P69P] T
  
98. DA CUNHA, Alarico José. "Les problèmes de la terre aux Gonaïves et au Nord-Ouest d'Haiti." Port-au-Prince, 1966. [FAMV: 7] T
  
99. ----. Projet de mise en valeur agricole de la vallée des Trois-Rivières, la rive droite de la vallée de l'Estère, la plaine des Gonaïves. Redaction provisoire. Report No. WS/67454. Rome: FAO, 1967. Pp. 115. [UN/H] M T Y/E
  
100. DADAILLE, Bertin. "Le cacaoyer." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 4, No. 2 (March-April 1955): 1-7 (Part I) and 4, No. 5 (August 1955): 13-14 (Part II). [FAMV] T
  
101. DENECKE, M. Rapport technique de génie rural nécessaire à l'étude de factibilité. Version préliminaire. Port-au-Prince (?): FAO (?), November 1975. Pp. 240. [UN/H: 0550/75/27] T
  
102. DE PROOST, Maurice, and VOSE, Peter B. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti: Application des radio-isotopes et des rayonnements dans l'alimentation et l'agriculture. Report No. 648. [Port-au-Prince]: International Atomic Energy Agency, July 1971. Pp. 7. [UN/H: 0505/71/11][RESTRICTED] T
  
103. DESMANGLES, Jean-Claude. "Some Aspects of the Nutrition Situation in Haiti." Thesis, Columbia University, New York, 1965. N
  
104. DESPEIGNES, Mimose. "Le service social et le problème de la nutrition en Haiti." Mémoire de Sortie, Ecole Nationale de Service Social. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie des Antilles, 1963. Pp. 125. [FAMV] N

105. DESPLECHIN, Jacques. "Analyse de la situation socio-économique des exploitations agricoles situées dans la zone du projet FAO/F5/513, péninsule sud d'Haiti." Typewritten. [Port-au-Prince: FAO], December 1971. Pp. 72. [UN/H]

M T Y/E

Survey of 50 farm units in the Les Cayes area. Twelve visits were made to each farm during the course of the year. The sample was not random; farmers were chosen for accessibility and ability to answer survey questions. Net farm income per capita (including imputations for food production consumed on the farm) was estimated to be US\$ 68. Information is also provided on land tenure and hired labor. Cash crops recommended are permanent crops: coconuts, sugarcane, coffee, and bananas. At the same time, it is said, peasants will have to produce subsistence crops to have a secure food supply. Increased production of cash crops, it is argued, requires stable prices.

106. ----. Enquêtes et démonstrations agricoles dans la péninsule du sud, Haiti: Situation économique et perspectives de développement. Technical Report No. 1. Rome: FAO, 1973. Pp. 129. [UN/H: 0505/73/02]

Cr M N T Y/E

Brings together base data to help formulate a regional development program for the Arrondissement des Cayes. Discusses desirable programs for improved seeds; supervised credit; rice, sugar, and coffee production; erosion control; forage crops and livestock; and extension. Estimates that peasants (apparently referring only to the principal male worker in each farm unit) work an average of only 3 hours a day.

107. Development Alternatives, Inc. Evaluation of the Haiti Small Farmer Coffee Project. Submitted to U.S. AID under Contract AID/otr-C-1383, Work Order No. 28. Washington, D.C., June 30, 1977. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M T Y/E

Argues that "little progress has been made--nor, under current conditions, can significant progress be expected in the future--toward the attainment of the primordial project objectives: a sustainable increase in the productivity of small farmer coffee plantations and in small farmer income." In some cases, it is maintained, farmers are not accepting sound advice; in other cases the advice is not sound.

Project technicians are said to be spread too thinly and poorly trained. Project management is regarded as poor. Taxes on coffee are regressive.

108. DE YOUNG, Maurice. Man and Land in the Haitian Economy. Latin American Monographs No. 3. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1958.

M T Y/E -

The author argues that Haitian agriculture is much more market-oriented than is usually assumed. He also maintains that the value of crop production is close to \$ 200 per acre; but this is based on an assumption that only 568,000 acres are cultivated, which seems much too low. It is argued that Haitian farmers practice crop rotation and fallowing and make maximum use of drainage and sunlight. [Based on a summary and review of this book in the Geographical Review 50 (April 1960): 276-278.] A bibliographical essay by MINTZ and CARROLL (1963) states that this book "is full of errors and distortions."

109. DÍAZ SANTANA, Arismendi. "The Role of Haitian Braceros in Dominican Sugar Production." Latin American Perspectives 3, No. 1 (Winter 1972): 120-132.

Y/E

Argues that low-wage Haitian labor is used in sugar production in the Dominican Republic (D.R.) because of the external dependence of the D.R. economy on the U.S. Official D.R. statistics show 42,142 Haitians legally residing in the D.R. in 1970. Estimates by various D.R. government agencies of the total number of Haitians (legal and illegal residents) range from 87,000 to 200,000. Haitians, it is said, "constitute the main work force employed in the sugar industry." One survey of the major sugar mills found that two-thirds of the workers were of Haitian origin.

110. DONNER, Wolf. Agricultural Development Regions as Instruments for Spatial Agricultural Planning. Document No. 15. Port-au-Prince: Unite de Programmation, DARNDR, September 1975. Pp. 80. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

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Brief description of Haiti's geographical features and a proposal to divide the country into 7 agricultural regions for planning purposes.

111. ----. The Northwest Agricultural Development Region: Regional Development Paper (Agricultural Sector). Vol. I. Document No. 20. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, October 1976. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

T

Discusses the rationale for the DARNDR Programming Unit's division of the country into 7 development regions, which are based on catchment areas (river basins). Describes the physical characteristics of the proposed Northwest region (Arrondissements of Port-de-Paix, Môle St.-Nicholas, Plaisance, and Gonaïves), focusing on climate, geology and soils, hydrography, and vegetation. A projected second volume will discuss the region's socio-economic characteristics and proposed development efforts.

112. ----. Planning for Food Production and Rural Development--Case Study: Haiti. Document No. 5. Port-au-Prince, Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, September 1974. Pp. 23. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

Cr M T

A brief description, prepared for a conference, of agricultural planning in Haiti and of government programs in extension, credit, irrigation, etc. Of general interest only.

113. ----. Quelques observations sur un "Country Program" révisé du PNUD, face à la stratégie agricole annoncée. Document No. 4. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, September 1974. Pp. 10. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

T

Brief description of the agricultural sector and the 1971-76 plan, and suggestions for a country program proposal to the UNDP. Suggests that the development program be based on "îlots de Développement" (small growth poles) which would be few in number at first because of the country's limited resources. With the lessons of experience, and increased resources, the number of îlots could be expanded. Particular attention should also be given, it is argued, to peasant organization, irrigation, soil conservation, reforestation, and access roads.

114. DORVILLE, René. Inventaire des techniques améliorées d'emmagasinage de grains comestibles en Haiti. Document No. 9. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, December 1974. Pp. 39. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

N

Describes traditional methods of grain storage and reviews 8 projects attempting to provide improved storage facilities.

115. ----. Perspectives d'une politique de l'emploi dans le secteur rural d'Haiti. Document No. 16. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, November 1975. Pp. 40 + Annexes. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV]

T Y/E

A useful review of census and other data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, wage rates, and migration. Reported rural unemployment equivalent rates of 75-80 percent are criticized for failing to take seasonal labor demand into account, but no alternative estimate is provided. Seasonal labor shortages are reported for some areas. Argues that employment policy should be tied to regional development policy, taking into account the agricultural calendars in various regions. The most promising employment-absorbing activities are said to be irrigation (which permits multiple cropping), erosion control, and construction of penetration roads.

116. ----. Production et commercialisation des fruits en Haiti. Document No. 28 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [IICA/H; FAMV]

M T

117. ----. Production et commercialisation des légumes en Haiti. Document No. 18 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, February 1975. Pp. 53 + Annex. [USAID/H; IICA/H; FAMV]

M T

A study based on a review of the literature, personal observation, and a detailed examination of production and marketing in Bellevue la Montagne in the Kenscoff region (the most important center of vegetable production in Haiti). Finds that vegetable production is limited geographically by markets, climate, agronomic conditions, and institutional factors. Regards import substitution possibilities as favorable for tomato products (paste, catsup, juice). Export prospects, however, are not good, since production is fragmented among many small farms and quality is poor. Production data are scarce and available statistics seem inaccurate. Marketing margins were found to be 25-40% of the retail price; these are reasonable margins under existing conditions.

118. ----. Quelques aspects particuliers des contraintes de l'agriculture haïtienne. Document No. 11. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, February 1975. Pp. 40. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV] T Y/E
- Discusses major obstacles to agricultural development in Haiti including the small size of most landholdings, reluctance of farmers to accept new techniques, and soil erosion. Argues that the only way to relieve demographic pressure is to colonize lands in the North and in the Central Plateau, where the state owns vast tracts; this will require considerable investment.
119. ----, and DAUPHIN, Franklin. Enquête sur la production agricole de l'Arrondissement de Cap-Haïtien. Document No. 7. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, November 1974. Pp. 46. [USAID/H; UN/H; FAMV] T Y/E
- A survey of 150 farm units. Describes physical characteristics of the area. Notes that the Haitian government is the largest landowner in the area, officially renting 2,500 hectares (the actual figure is higher) to the Caldos Sugar Co. Sugar is the main crop; returns are low, but relatively little investment and effort are required. Finds that there are seasonal labor shortages (especially during the cane harvest) and recommends the use of animal or mechanical traction to reduce labor requirements.
120. ----; ----; and LOUIS, A.J. Aménagement de la ferme de Damien. Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation de Projets de Développement Agricole. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 31 January 1973. Pp. 53. [IICA/H] T
121. DUPLAN, Verdy. Commercialisation des intrants agricoles en Haïti. Document No. 26 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [FAMV; IICA/H] T
122. ----. Equivalents des unités de mesure et emballages utilisées pour le transport de produits agricoles. Document No. 25 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [IICA/H; FAMV] M
123. ----, and LA GRA, Jerry. Analyse du système de taxation des produits agricoles dans les marchés haïtiens. Document No. 16 LH/74. Port-au-Prince: IICA, September 1974. Pp. 45 + . [UN/H; IICA/H; FAMV] M



The authors state that "Haiti is one of the few countries in the world, and the only country in Latin America, where intermediaries sell locally-consumed agricultural products paying taxes on them at each stage of the marketing cycle where they change hands. The result is that these multiple taxes often exceed profit margins received by intermediaries for their services" [DUPLAN and LA GRA ]. Taxes are often determined arbitrarily. [NOTE: These taxes were subsequently eliminated.]

124. ----, and ----. Transport des produits agricoles vers Port-au-Prince. Document No. 24 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [FANV; IICA/H] M
125. DURAND, Rony. Regards sur la croissance économique d'Haiti: Introduction. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie des Antilles, 1965. Pp. 150. [LTC:HC 157 H2 D8] M T Y/E
126. DUVALIER, François. "Considerations sur cent cinquante ans d'évolution du régime alimentaire dans le prolétariat urbain et rural en Haiti (1804-1954)." Bulletin de l'Association des Médecins de Langue Française du Canada 82 (1953). Reprinted in Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat, May 1965. N
127. DUVIVIER, L. et al. Aménagement et exploitation du barrage sur la Rivière de l'Agul. Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation de Projets de Développement Agricole. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 31 January 1973. Pp. 49. [IICA/H] T
128. EATON, Frank M. Land Development of the Artibonite Plain of Haiti. Report No. ST/TAA/K/Haiti/1. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1952. Pp 34. [UN/H] T
129. EDOUARD, B. "Les migrations des travailleurs." In Congrès du travail, 2ème Acte. Port-au-Prince, 1969. Pp. irreg. Y/E
130. EISENLOFFEL, A. Report on a Survey and Technical Assistance Mission of the Fatty Oils Sector of the Republic of Haiti. Document No. UNIDO/TCD 69. Port-au-Prince: UNIDO, 1971. [UN/H] M T
131. ----. Report on a Technical Assistance Mission for the Essential Oils Sector of Economy of the Republic of Haiti. UNIDO Report No. ID/OA 321, Haiti (I). Port-au-Prince: UNIDO, November 1970. Pp. 113. [UN/H] M T

132. ENGERS, [?]. Développement de l'élevage: Résultats du projet et recommandations. Rapport final. Port-au-Prince (?): FAO, January 1977. Pp. 25. [UN/H: 520/77/01]

M T

133. Engineering Consultants, Inc. Feasibility Study and Preliminary Implementation Report for Dubreuil Irrigation Project, Republic of Haiti. Denver, [1975]. Pp. var. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD; LA/CAR]

Cr M N T Y/E

Description and evaluation of a proposed project to irrigate 1,165 hectares and provide water for 9,000 persons in the Plaine des Cayes. The establishment of an autonomous irrigation district, prior to implementation, is recommended. With a 6% discount rate, the benefit-cost ratio was calculated to be 1.90:1 for 10 years and 1.69:1 for 15 years. At 10%, however, the respective figures were 0.97:1 and 0.83:1. Cost-of-production and profitability tables are provided for sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, and sweet potatoes.

134. ERASMUS, Charles J. "Agricultural Changes in Haiti: Patterns of Resistance and Acceptance." Human Organization 11, No. 4 (Winter 1952): 20-26.

M T

Presents results of a reconnaissance survey of farmers in the Artibonite Valley. Farmers were found to be much more willing to accept innovations with immediate benefits than those with only long-term payoffs. Refinements in cultivation practices--such as proper spacing of seeds, composting, and crop rotation--were not easily accepted. Where the benefits were clear--as with irrigation--there was no resistance. Farmers were found to be skeptical of demonstration-farm results. Attempts to establish cooperatives based on the combite were failures; all farmers questioned preferred wage labor to the combite.

135. ----. "Culture Structure and Process: The Occurrence and Disappearance of Reciprocal Farm Labor." Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 12 (Winter 1956): 444-470.

Y/E

Multi-country study of reciprocal farm labor, with emphasis on Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, but with references also to Haiti and countries outside Latin America; based on the

author's Ph.D. dissertation. The author points out that "although many local social planners looked upon the Haitian combite as a practice on which to base cooperative self-help projects, its disintegration everywhere seemed to correlate with the very socio-economic changes which the planners were endeavoring to accelerate." Money, it is argued, reduces the inconveniences associated with exchange labor (finding extra help at the right time, balancing inequalities resulting from differences in farm size, etc.).

136. ESTER, Georges. Avant projet d'équipement des Sociétés Agricoles de Credit (E.S.A.C.) [Port-au-Prince]: UNDP/FAO, January 1977. Pp. 32 + Annex. [UN/H: 0510/77/04]

Cr

T

Proposed program for coffee replanting, involving credit and the provision of food under the World Food Program.

137. ----. "Collectivités de travail et groupements agricoles (dans le cadre du projet EDAPS)." Typewritten. Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO, December 1971. Pp. 22. [UN/H: 0563/71/10]

T

Review of various types of rural associations and of the assistance given to them. Particularly concerned with the 120 associations in the project area (Les Cayes). Distinguishes between those associations of a temporary or transitory nature and those which can be vehicles for rural development.

138. ----. Développement de la production caféière: Rapport de programmation (démonstration--extension--formation). Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO, August 1975. Pp. 44. [UN/H: 0510/75/31]

T

Description of the plans for and goals of a newly initiated project to improve coffee cultivation.

139. ----, with DESPLECHIN, J. Développement coopératif en caféiculture. Annexe au Rapport Final HAI-13--Cooperatives et crédit: Proposition d'avant projet. Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO, August 1972. Pp. 32. [UN/H: 0563/72/13]

Cr

T

Proposal for developing and financing a coffee cooperative project. Argues that there is surplus land in corn which could be converted

profitably to coffee production, increasing the average farmer's land devoted to coffee from 0.92 ha. to 1.50 ha.

140. ----; with LAMBRECHTS, Jacques; and FRIDMANN, Maurice. Développement de la production ca-féière: Rapport final. [Port-au-Prince]: UNDP/FAO, January 1977. Pp. 57. [UN/H]

M T

Notes that the project is well behind schedule with respect to credit, fertilizer use, land area in the program, etc. Staffing has been insufficient, and the project goals are too ambitious.

141. ESTIMÉ, Jean-Robert. "Contribution à l'élaboration d'une politique agricole en Haiti." Thesis for Special Certificate in Rural Economy and Sociology, Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux, Chaire d'Economie Rural, May 1972. Pp. 129. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

Cr M N T Y/E

A general review of conditions in Haitian agriculture. Argues that Haiti needs a sound agricultural policy and considerable assistance from abroad to prevent conditions in agriculture from worsening. Recommends that the principal goal of agricultural policy be the establishment of a minimum family income from agriculture of \$ 460 (most Haitian farm families, it is said, have less than half this amount). Incomes can be raised, it is argued, through increased plantings of rice and oilcrops and decreased planting of sorghum and millet. Higher prices are recommended for livestock and sugarcane. Population control measures are advocated. Much of the analysis and some recommendations are rather general.

142. ----. "La culture du café en Haiti." Travail de fin d'études, Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux, 1964. Pp. 108. [AID/W : LA/CAR]

M T

143. ----; FATTON, Bernard; and JULIEN, N. Le marché haitien du coton-fibre. Port-au-Prince: IDAI, March 1971. Pp. 41.

M

144. EUGENE, Joseph A. "A Marketing Survey on Coffee" Port-au-Prince (?), 1973. Pp. 8. [UN/H: 0561/73/03]

M

Review of world market conditions and a brief discussion of Haiti's prospects for entering

the U.K. market. To sell coffee in the U.K., it is argued, Haiti needs to process its raw coffee and mount a campaign emphasizing the high quality of its coffee.

145. ----. "The Role of Foreign Trade in the Economic Development of Haiti." Port-au-Prince (?), 1973. Pp. 11. [UN/H] M
146. ----. "Sub-Regional Groupings in the Caribbean and Latin America and Their Impact upon the Promotion of External Trade in Haiti." Port-au-Prince (?), 1973. Pp. 14. [UN/H] M
147. EWEL, Jack. "A Report on Soil Erosion and Prospects for Land Restoration." Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 1 April 1977. Pp. 25. [USAID/H; SAIG] T Y/E
- A good review of the soil erosion problem and its effects on agricultural production and the environment. Argues that there is a need for quick action on a large scale and the need to confront farmers with low-risk alternatives to presently damaging practices. Makes clear that renovation of irrigation systems by itself is not enough; a permanent solution to the problem of lowland flooding and sedimentation requires total watershed protection. Evaluates alternatives for revegetation of steep, eroded hillsides and for presently cultivated hillsides in danger of losing any capacity for agricultural production.
148. FATTON, Bernard. Dépouillement d'une enquête menée en mai 1968 et concernant l'habitation André, Section Rurale de Poteau (région des Gonaïves). Port-au-Prince: IDAI, 1969. Pp. 26. [FAMV: 13] T Y/E
149. ----. Eléments d'information sur le lait. Mémoire SES-129/71. Port-au-Prince: IDAI, August 1971. Pp. 63. Cr M T
150. ----. Eléments d'information sur la production et la commercialisation du sisal en Haiti. Document No. 20 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, March 1975. Pp. 95 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0510/75/07; IICA/H; FAMV] M T

Detailed historical description of sisal production, manufacture of sisal products, and exports. In the late 1940s and early 1950s sisal exports averaged about US\$ 10 million a

year; but increased world market competition from synthetics helped reduce annual exports to less than US\$ 1 million by the early 1970s. Recommends against increasing production unless world market conditions improve.

151. ----. Quelques informations sur le riz. Mémorandum SES-56/71. Port-au-Prince: IDAI, March 1971. Pp. 29.

Cr M T

152. FAULKNER, Macon D., and SONNIER, Carl A. Potential for Increasing Rice Yields in the Artibonite Valley of Haiti. Prepared under Contract No. AID/LA-C-1036. Crowley, La.: Rice Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, November 1973. Pp. 51. [AID Ref. HA 633.18 F265; USAID/H; LA/DR/RD; LA/CAR]

M T Y/E

Significantly increased rice production is technically feasible but will require rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems, all-weather roads, measures to combat salinity, applied research, fertilizer, and technical assistance. At the time of the study, 23,868 hectares in the area were planted to rice in the wet season and 22,840 hectares in the dry season. The average size of land parcels in the area was 1.0 hectares. Eighty percent of farmers claimed to be landowners, but not many of them have clear legal titles. The land is tilled by hoe and machete; rice seedlings are transplanted from nurseries to fields when they are about one month old. Insect damage was not considered serious enough to justify widespread use of chemical insecticides. Diseases may be more of a problem if fertilizer use increases. Rats damage rice in the field and in storage.

153. FAVRESSE, Robert. "Rapport au Gouvernement de la République d'Haiti sur l'établissement aux Cayes d'une beurrerie coopérative destinée à transformer en beurre la production laitière." Typewritten. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1957. Pp. 81 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0520/57/01]

M T

Like HESS (1957), argues that a cooperative butter dairy would be beneficial for small farmers in the area. Argues that cooperation is an idea accepted and practiced by farmers in the area.

154. FOLSOM, Robert S. "Haitian Economy." Unpublished manuscript. N.p.: n. publ., [1954]. Pp. 462. [AID/W: LA/CAR; U.S. Dept. State: HC157 H2 F6]

Cr M N T Y/E

A revision and updating of the author's Ph.D. dissertation. Emphasizes the problem of over-population and its consequences. Since the land tenure data from the 1950 census were not yet available, the information provided is based on scattered studies and qualitative judgments. It is reported that "the State is without question the greatest landholder, private owners account for most of the rest, with foreign companies and large domestic agricultural developments following some distance back in third place." Crop rotation, it is argued, is unknown, and colonial irrigation systems are no longer used. Most credit is reported to be in the form of avances made by crop speculators and to a lesser extent by commercial houses. Argues that middlemen have reduced peasant incomes "to a needless degree."

155. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Aménagement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières--Haïti. Based on the work of J. LAMBRECHTS et al. Project No. AGOL:SF/HAI 72/006, Technical Report No. 1. Port-de-Paix, 1975. Pp. xvii + 318. [USAID/H]

T Y/E

Sixty-four percent of farms in this area had less than 1 hectare; 41% had less than one-half hectare. It is argued that production of corn and red beans in the area could almost be tripled, using local varieties and improved techniques. Repeated exposure to new technology under this project, it is said, is resulting in increased adoption of new techniques. Seasonal labor shortages lead to the formation of temporary associations such as the coumbite, escouade, and mazinga.

156. ----. Développement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières, Haïti: Conclusions et recommandations. Rome, 1976. Pp. 36. [SAIG; UN/H: 0550/76/03 ]

Cr M N T Y/E

Final report of the project. See also the technical report (feasibility study) by STEVERLYNCK (1976).

157. ----. Enquêtes sur les terres et les eaux dans la plaine des Gonaïves et le Département du Nord-Ouest: Haïti--Rapport Final. 5 vols. Rome, 1969. [USAID/H; LTC: S477 H2 F66; NAL: S599.25 H2 F6 ]

T Y/E

Volume V provides socio-economic data based on survey work conducted in 1969. Data are provided on land tenure, class structure, division of labor, traditional work groups, and agricultural production.

158. ----. Haiti: Preparation du projet de développement rural dans le Département du Nord. FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme. 2 vols. Rome, 1975. 2 vols. Pp. 52 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0550/75/13] [RESTRICTED]

Cr M T Y/E

Description of a proposed 6-year project in the Département du Nord (Arrondissements de Cap Haïtien et de Grande Rivière du Nord), where ecological conditions are said to be more favorable than elsewhere in the country.

159. ----. Haiti: Synthèse des problèmes de développement national--Secteur de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture (y compris la pêche et la foresterie). Document No. DDF/CDB, No. 14. Rome, March 1974. Pp. 46. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD] [RESTRICTED]

Cr M N T Y/E

A survey of the agricultural sector and recommendations for policies and programs.

160. ----. Une politique et un plan d'action pour renforcer la sécurité nationale alimentaire au Haïti. Draft report. [Port-au-Prince], April 1976. Pp. 61 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0510/76/01] [RESTRICTED]

M N T

Discusses nutrition, food imports, storage problems, and marketing difficulties.

161. ----. Production agricole dans le sud d'Haïti: Conclusions et recommandations du projet. Project No. AG:DP/HAI/72/009, Final Report. Rome, 1975. Pp. 35. [UN/H; USAID/H]

Cr M T

A detailed review of project activities; but just how much was actually accomplished is not made clear. Recommendations include creation of a regional development organization for the Plaine des Cayes; construction of a multiple-purpose dam and reservoir; and projects in research, extension, credit, irrigation, road transport, storage, livestock, and soil conservation.



162. ----. Projet de reboisement, lutte contre l'érosion et mise en valeur des forêts naturelles: Recueil de législation forestière haïtienne. Port-au-Prince, July 1974. Pp. 113. [UN/H: 0540/74/18] T
- 163.. ----. Rapport de la mission d'identification en Haïti: Développement agricole du Département du Nord. 2 vols. FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program. Rome, November 1974. [UN/H: 0555/74/12] Cr M T Y/E  
[RESTRICTED]
164. ----. Reboisement, lutte contre l'érosion et mise en valeur des forêts naturelles: République d'Haïti. Report No. W/K0351. Rome, 1976. Pp. 23. [UN/H: 0540/76/23] T
- Evaluation of a project begun in 1973, with technical assistance provided by the Swiss government. Erosion control measures had been undertaken on 1,950 hectares; the work was carried out with assistance from the World Food Program. Heavy administrative burdens, it is said, have slowed progress in planning, programming, and defining appropriate soil conservation/erosion control measures in some locations. Project areas are near Les Cayes in the South and Limbé in the North.
165. ----. "Visit of Dr. A.H. Boerma to the Republic d'Haïti: Director-General's Brief." Mimeographed. Rome, 1974. T
166. ----. World Food Programme. "Conclusions et recommandations de la mission interagence BID/FAO/PAM concernant les projets HAÏTI 785 et 2105." [Port-au-Prince], November 1976. Pp. 6. [UN/H] T
- Notes that the peasants in the project areas (North, Northwest, Central West, and South) are reluctant to undertake infrastructure investments. Argues that more attention should thus be given to demonstrating to peasants the benefits of such investments. Proposes changes in WFP project administration.
167. FOUGÈRE, William; DOMINIQUE, G.; and GONZALES, L. Report from Haiti on Mothercraft Centers. Bogotá: Working Conference on Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers, n.d. N
168. ----, and KING, Kendall W. "Capitulation as a Key Ingredient to Eradication of Severe Mal-

nutrition in Children." Environmental Child Health 21 (October 1975): 240-248. [NAL: RJ1 J6]

Describes how Haitian Mothercraft Centers differ from those in other countries and presents the rationale for the methods chosen to attack malnutrition.

169. FRANCISQUE, Edouard. Perspectives du développement économique en Haïti. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie Henri Deschamps, 1968. Pp. 252. [USAID/H; LTC: HC157 H2 F72; NAL: HC157 H2 F7]

Cr M T Y/E

A collection of articles, by a Haitian university professor and government advisor, previously printed in the newsweekly Les Griots, a publication (and organization) with which President François Duvalier was associated. The author's approach is theoretical, stressing the interrelationships between agriculture and industry. Argues that the Haitian economy suffers from a "structural blockage" due to overpopulation, a destructive agriculture based on tiny plots, and the weakness of the market economy in rural areas. Favors the formation of cooperatives, based on communal systems of production, through which credit would be channeled for the purchase of modern inputs. Overestimates the strength of cooperative traditions in rural Haiti.

170. FRANKLIN, Alex W. and SNYDER, Stanley E. Conservation Recommendations for Haitian Watershed Erosion Control. Washington, D.C.: U.S. AID, October 1975. Pp. 17. [USAID/H, UN/H]

T Y/E

Cultivation in the Jean-Rabel and Acul River watersheds, mainly on steep slopes, results in uncontrolled erosion which annually decreases productivity and arable farmland. Moreover, the resulting increase in runoff causes greater flooding, which damages irrigation projects downstream. Soil and water conservation practices are needed, but these will not be effective until (1) a cadastral survey is carried out to give farmers tenure security, (2) farmers receive a more equitable share of the value of soil-stabilizing export crops (coffee, sisal), and (3) sufficient numbers of agricultural technicians are trained and mobilized. Terrace construction is estimated to require, on the average, 230 work-days per hectare.

171. FRIDMANN, Maurice. "La fumure du caféière d'arabie en Haiti: Rapport de mission d'un consultant en fertilisation." Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO, February 1976. Pp. 42. [UN/H: 0510/76/19]

T

Discusses the various types of coffee grown in Haiti and the regions where it is grown. Recommends 20-10-20-1 Mg. fertilizer (the AID coffee project recommends 20-5-15, and at the least 1% Mg. should be added to this formula). Also discusses the need to control shade and the need to train extensionists in coffee production.

172. FRIEDMANN, John R.P. "Developmental Planning in Haiti: A Critique of the U.N. Report." Economic Development and Cultural Change 4 (October 1955): 39-54.

T Y/E

Critical of the 1949 report of the U.N. Mission to Haiti, which is regarded as superficial in some important respects. The author argues that the following issues are ignored: (1) conflict between the elite's and the peasants' concepts of economic development, and conflicts between both groups and the "Western" views of the U.N. report; (2) testing of proposed programs against estimated future needs, and consideration of a wide range of alternatives; (3) the importance of local participation in planning; (4) the establishment of development priorities; and (5) the spatial interrelationships of development. Argues against a development strategy based on a limited number of unrelated, individual projects.

173. GARCÍA ZAMOR, Jean-Claude. La administración pública en Haiti. Guatemala: Editorial Landívar, 1966. Pp. 186. [GWU: HC152 H2 G28]

T Y/E

Published version of the author's Master's thesis, written in 1960. Contains brief remarks on development policy and the agricultural sector. Among the obstacles to agricultural development are said to be a lack of credit and insecure land tenure.

174. GARNIER, Raymond. "De la pêche et des problèmes de la pêche en Haiti." Exposé donné au Séminaire National de Science et Technologie, 29 novembre-2 décembre 1976. [Port-au-Prince, November 1976]. Pp. 7. [UN/H: 0530/76/13]

T Y/E

Summary of fishing in Haiti by the Fisheries Director at DARNDR. Estimates that there are 10,000 full-time and 5,000 part-time persons engaged in fishing. Techniques are primitive and boats generally stay within 10 miles of the coast. Full-time workers in fishing average 200 working days a year. The annual catch is estimated to be 4,800 tons. Summarizes the government's plans to promote maritime and inland fisheries under the 5-Year Plan for 1976-81.

175. GATES, William. "Essays on Aspects of the Economic Development of Haiti." Typewritten. Williamstown, Mass.: Williams College, 1959. Cr M T Y/E
176. GAZTAMBIDE, Carlos. Final Report on the IDAI Livestock Project in Les Cayes. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1972. [IICA/H] M T Y/E
177. GIBBS, W.; LAZARE, F.; and ALTENOR, A. Développement de la culture de pois (phaseolus vulgaris). Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation des Projets de Développement National. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 31 January 1973. Pp. 52. [IICA/H] T
178. GILES, A. Evaluation des résultats obtenus par l'IDAI au point de vue de crédit agricole. Document No. 10 LH/74. Pp. 132. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. [IICA/H; FAMV] Cr
179. GILL, Tejpal S. "An Evaluation of Soil Resources in Relation to Agricultural Potential of Haiti." Washington, D.C.: U.S. AID, October 1973. [AID/W: LA/CAR; USAID/H] T

Reviews existing information on soils; discusses problems and potentials for increasing crop production. Argues that erosion is severe on 77% of agricultural land, while the remainder is also affected. Barren lands totalling 500,000 hectares are described as having been lost to erosion. Notes that very little soil mapping has been done in Haiti; most surveys of small areas date back to the 1920s and are not detailed enough to be useful in agricultural planning. Despite the erosion problems, it is said that yields of most crops could be increased by 100-300% in a relatively short time. Presents recommendations for U.S. assistance in soil surveys, soil conservation, soils research, and reforestation.

180. GIRAULT, Christian, and LA GRA, Jerry. Caracteristiques structurelles de la commercialisation interne des produits agricoles en Haiti. Document No. 27 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, July 1975. [IICA/H; FAMV]

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181. GIROUX, Pierre; TURCAN, Jan; and DESILETS, Denis. Rapport sur l'entreposage. Projet de Developpement Regional Integree de Petit-Goave et Petit Trou-de-Nippes. Port-au-Prince: [CIDA (Canada)], October 1976. Pp. 173. [USAID/H]

Cr M

Survey of traditional storage facilities in the area and recommendations for improvement. Storage losses were estimated to be 25% or more. Argues that community storage facilities have many advantages over individual farm facilities. Since this may not be readily accepted, however, it is recommended that the proposed storage program for this area proceed slowly, with pilot projects in individual-farm facilities, collective facilities for 5-10 farmers, and larger facilities. Argues that a credit program is also needed to free farmers from their present debt cycle.

182. GOW, David D. "Report on the Establishment of a Baseline Data-Gathering System for HACHO." Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 16 August 1976. Pp. 26. [SAIG; USAID/H]

M N T Y/E

Discusses the results of a questionnaire administered to 243 household (134 rank-and-file community council CC members, 26 CC committee members, and 83 non-CC members) in 21 communities in the Northwest. Data were obtained on family characteristics, migration, nutrition, health, agriculture, other economic activities, markets and transportation, and social organization (CCs and HACHO). Per capita income was computed to be US\$ 54 (including the value of food consumed on the farm but excluding other imputed income).

183. ----. "The Rural Poor in Haiti: A Social Analysis." Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 22 March 1977. Pp. 38. [USAID/H]

M T Y/E

A good survey of some of the literature on socio-economic characteristics of rural Haiti. Compares 1971 census findings with micro-studies of particular regions or communities. Discusses various types of voluntary organiza-

tions, none of which is formally structured and legally recognized. Notes that farmers in areas where water is in short supply regard irrigation as their major problem; elsewhere, lack of roads, schools, and health clinics are viewed as major problems.

184. GRAND-PIERRE, C. "Possibilités de production des plantes oleagineuses en Haiti." Revue d'Agriculture (Haiti) 1, No. 2 (June 1975): 6-13.

T

185. GRANT, Faye W., and GROOM, Dale. "A Dietary Study in Haiti." Journal of the American Dietetic Association 34, No. 7 (1958).

N

186. GRAY, Harold. Rapport au Gouvernement de Haiti sur les essais effectués pour éprouver l'efficacité des petits silos à grains. FAO Report No. 124. Rome: FAO, June 1953. Pp. 22. [UN/H: 0513/53/01]

M

To prevent rapid deterioration of grain stored under climatic conditions in Haiti, mechanical dryers are recommended. Masonry facilities are recommended for storing large quantities, small metal silos for amounts less than 500 kg.

187. GRISON, Jacques P. Plan d'amélioration des productions animales pour la plaine du Sud. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1968 (?). Pp. 32. [UN/H: 0520/68/01]

Gr M N T Y/E

Livestock development is viewed as important to counter the dangers of monoculture (sugarcane). Livestock can feed on surplus grain (corn, sorghum) and sugar by-products. Livestock production can also help overcome malnutrition in the plaine du Sud (plaine des Cayes). The proposed program includes forage trials, demonstrations in improved livestock management, and marketing. Livestock for which projects are recommended are chickens (for meat and eggs), ducks, rabbits, swine, and dairy cattle.

188. ----. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur les problèmes posés par le développement de la production avicole. FAO Report No. 1811. Rome: FAO, 1964. Pp. 18. [UN/H: 0520/64/01]

M T

Recommends strengthening DARNDR's poultry programs, including research, extension, and vaccination. Local products and by-products

should be increasingly used as feed. Also recommends the organization of marketing co-operatives.

189. [---- et al.] Demonstration de zootechnie. Report No. FAO/SD:38, HAI/2. Rome: FAO, 1968. Pp. 116. [UN/H: 0520/68/02]

M T

Basic agrological and climatic conditions in the plaine des Cayes favor an improvement of forage crop production, but soils are poor and need improving. The report states that "good pastures are nonexistent and native pastures are poor and overgrazed. The cattle are of poor quality and have a very low level of reproduction. There are far too many males in the herds. The cattle are generally healthy, except for external and internal parasites. ... However, malnutrition and undernutrition are general and seen in all species." Detailed recommendations for improvement are made. It is also recommended that prices of animal products, especially meat, be increased at the producer level.

190. GUERALT, A.M. "Rapport de mission du consultant pour les problèmes du lait et de la viande." [Port-au-Prince: FAO], September/October 1970. Pp. 17. [UN/H: 0520/70/02]

M T

191. GUERRA, Ramiro; LAY, Gunter M.; and LA GRA, Jerry. Prefeasibility Study for the Renovation of the Artibonite Valley Irrigation and Drainage System. Port-au-Prince: OAS, 1972. Pp. 56 + Annexes. [USAID/H; FAMV:39]

T Y/E

Hundreds of miles of irrigation canals and drains were not properly managed between 1965 and May 1971, when the Organization for the Development of the Valley of the Artibonite (ODVA) was not functioning. Rice production declined significantly. In the year since ODVA's revival, it has become clear that its budget is inadequate for proper operation, maintenance, and collection of water taxes. This study is a first step in the preparation of a project proposed for external financing.

192. HADJIGEORGIOU, J. et al. Aménagement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières, Haiti: Genie rural. Rapport Technique No. 2. [Port-au-Prince: UNDP/FAO], December 1974. Pp. xviii + 55. [UN/H: 0550/74/19]

T

Describes climate, soils, water resources, etc. A series of watershed protection measures are recommended, including reforestation, soil restoration and conservation, erosion control, control of rainwater, construction of irrigation and drainage canals, and terracing. Creation of an irrigation district is recommended. Estimated cost of the recommended investments is \$ 855 per hectare.

193. Haiti. Administration Générale des Douanes. Annuaire du commerce extérieur d'Haiti. Port-au-Prince, annual (by fiscal year). [U.S. Dept. State: HF131 A3]

M

194. ----. Conseil National de Développement et de Planification. Bases et priorités des programmes sectoriels, période quinquennale 1971-1976. Port-au-Prince, 1971. Pp. 108 + Annex. [USAID/H; LTC:Ref HC157 H2 A4 1970/1; AID/W: LA/CAR]

T

Chapter 4 (pp. 75-78) is a summary of the 5-Year Plan (1971-1976) for agricultural development prepared by DARNDR. The Plan calls for a doubling of rice production and a 27% increase in corn production by 1976. Planned increases in the production of beans, bananas, meat, milk, coffee, and sugar are quite modest. The need for trained field personnel is emphasized.

195. ----. ----. Haiti: L'assistance externe dans le secteur agricole. Quatrième Réunion d'Information sur l'Assistance Externe en Haiti. Port-au-Prince, August 1975. Pp. 111. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M N T Y/E

Summary of the goals and objectives for agriculture in the second 5-year plan (1976-81) and a description of present and possible future projects of bilateral and multilateral donors and of several private voluntary agencies.

196. ----. ----. Plan d'action économique et sociale, 1968-1969. Port-au-Prince, [1968]. Pp. 131. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

T Y/E

Review of economic trends, which show a steady decline in per capita GDP since 1962. The decline in agricultural output per capita was even greater. This was attributed in part to



natural disasters: Hurricane Inez, for example, was estimated to have caused losses of US\$ 20 million. The plan calls for increased production of coffee, cacao, cotton, and livestock. Basic food crops are almost entirely ignored.

197. ----. ----. Plan d'action économique et sociale 1970-1971. Port-au-Prince, [1970]. Pp. 167. [LTC: Ref. HC157 H2 A4 1970/1; AID/W: LA/CAR]

T

Description of recent economic trends and details of the government's program for 1970-71. Sectors of the economy seen to have the most promise are assembly industries, tourism, and tropical fruit and vegetable exports. Agriculture is scheduled to receive 18.3% of investment funds; these will be used to (1) increase export crops, (2) increase production of crops for industrial transformation, and (3) improve rural infrastructure, especially irrigation systems. Conseils Communautaires are to be encouraged. The expansion of food production for on-farm consumption seems to have low priority.

198. ----. ----. "Plan financier des programmes de développement, 1969-1970." Planification et Développement, No. 3 (1969). Pp. 59.

T

199. ----. ----. "Plan financier des programmes de développement, exercice 1971-1972." Planification et Développement, No. 6 (22 January 1972). Pp. 90. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

T

200. ----. ----. "Plan financier des programmes de développement, exercice 1975-1976." Planification et Développement, No. 8 (22 October 1975). Pp. 72. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

T

Indicates program-by-program budget totals of the various cabinet ministries for fiscal year 1975-76. Includes an extract of a presidential address (17 July 1975) in which (1) agriculture is referred to as having first priority in the Plan and (2) at least 20% of public sector development expenditures are committed to agriculture.

201. ----. ----. Priorités de la planification et projections quinquennales [1971-1976]. Port-au-Prince, [1972]. Pp. 31. [U.S. Dept. State: HC157 H2 A6; AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

T

Describes economic trends, by sectors, from

1966/67 to 1970/71 and presents sectoral production targets for 1971/72 through 1975/76. The target rate of growth of GNP is fixed at 7.7%. Among agricultural products, coffee and rice are emphasized; the production of rice is projected to double over the plan period. The financial requirements for the Plan are summarized in a concluding section.

202. ----. ---- (?). Programmation nationale et multinationale: Révision de l'assistance demandée au PNUD par le Gouvernement d'Haiti pour la période 1972-1976. Port-au-Prince, November 1974. M N T Y/E

203. ----. ----. "Les résultats du plan d'action économique et social, 1968-1969." Planification et Développement, Nos. 4 and 5 (May 1970). Pp. 110. T  
[AID/W: LA/CAR]

Notes that the previous year's increase in the GDP (2.5%) was the largest since 1963. This is attributed mainly to a recovery of exports following a series of hurricanes and droughts. In the discussion of sectoral trends, agriculture receives relatively little attention.

204. ----. ----. Réunion d'information sur la coopération international. Port-au-Prince, 4-5 March 1975. Cr M N T Y/E

205. ----. Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural. Avant projet: îlot de développement de Crou Fer. Port-au-Prince, 1976. Pp. 59. [FAMV: 206] M T Y/E

206. ----. ----. Avant-projet: Plan d'opération pour l'îlot de développement de Bongnotte, plaine de Léogane. Port-au-Prince, May 1975. Pp. 45. T  
[USAID/H; FAMV: 191]

A brief description of the area, based on secondary data, and plans for its development under the îlots strategy.

207. ----. ----. Bilan des réalisations du secteur agricole, exercice 1975-1976. Port-au-Prince, 1976 (?). Pp. 262. [USAID/H] Cr M N T Y/E

A detailed review of Ministry of Agriculture programs and accomplishments during fiscal year 1975-76. Provides much more information on specific projects and activities than the 5-year agricultural development plan for 1976-81.

208. ----. ----. Eléments d'un plan de protection de la ville de Port-au-Prince. Port-au-Prince, 1969. T
209. ----. ----. Memorandum on Assessment of Agrarian Structure in Haiti. Country paper, World Land Reform Conference, Rome, 1966. Document No. RU: WLR-C/66/3. Rome: FAO, 1966. Pp. 8. [LTC Files Ha 3 H14] Y/E
- Describes the structure of the agricultural sector, agrarian legislation, and government policies to promote agricultural development. Argues that agrarian reform efforts have been meaningful but uncoordinated.
210. ----. ----. Plan quinquennal du secteur agriculture, 1971-1976. Port-au-Prince, June 1971. Cr M N T Y/E
211. ----. ----. Plan quinquennal du secteur agriculture, 1976-1981. Port-au-Prince, September 1976. Pp. 154. [USAID/H] Cr M N T Y/E
- The introduction to this document states that the goal is to raise the sector growth rate to 5% annually, compared with 1.5% during 1971-76. Later, however, the planned sector growth rate is reported to be 11.4%; but this rate was improperly calculated, and what is actually contemplated is a growth rate of about 8%. The discussion is often general and the relatively few statistics are not always up-to-date. The policy section is vague, and budgets for specific projects are not specified. The overall funding level, like the target growth rate, is too ambitious. There is no close connection between goals and objectives, on the one hand, and specific projects, on the other.
212. ----. ----. Projet d'irrigation, mise en valeur de la zone Archaie/Duvalierville par la restauration des systemes Matheux, Courjolle, Torcelle. Port-au-Prince, 1973. Pp. 22. [FAMV: 234] T
213. ----. ----. Rapport de la commission nationale pour la conservation des ressources naturelles renouvelables, novembre 1959. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1960. Pp. 112. [FAMV: H333 H15] T
214. ----. ----. Statistiques des produits forestiers. Bilan de 25 années (1er octobre 1949-30 sept. 1974). Port-au-Prince, 1976. [UN:0540/76/16] T

215. ----. ----. Service des Recherches Agricoles. La recherche agronomique en Haiti. Programme quinquennal (1976-1981). Damien, 30 September 1975. Pp. 36. [USAID/H] T
- Detailed description of the DARNDR's plans for increasing agricultural research activities during the second 5-year plan period.
216. ----. ----. Unité de Programmation. Programme de promotion de la production animale en Haiti. Port-au-Prince, [? ]. T
217. ----. ----. Unité de Programmation. L'Unité de Programmation du DARNDR: Système de fonctionnement interne et externe pour la planification du secteur agricole en Haiti. Document No. 2. Port-au-Prince, May 1974. Pp. 12. [USAID/H] T
- Describes the structure and objectives of DARNDR's Planning Unit, and its relationships with other government organizations.
218. ----. ----; Organization of American States; and Mission Israélienne de Coopération Technique. Projet intégré de développement agricole de la plaine du Cul-de-Sac: Plan d'operation, exercice 1975-1976. Port-au-Prince, 4 August 1975. Pp. irregular. [USAID/H] Cr M T Y/E
- Notes that the project has helped increase per capita income of farm families organized into cooperatives, from US\$ 70-90 to US\$ 150-200. For 1975-76 the project seeks to benefit 975 farmers farming a total of 905 hectares. The supervised credit program will be strengthened.
219. ----. Département de l'Education Nationale, Office National d'Education Communautaire. Enquête socio-économique à Bellevue la Montagne, No. 1. Port-au-Prince, 1964. Pp. 36. [LTC Files: Ha 1 H1 De5] T Y/E
220. ----. Département des Finances et des Affaires Economiques; and Conseil National de Développement et de Planification. Planification à long terme: Base économique et financière (1971-1976). Port-au-Prince, May 1971. Pp. irregular. [UN/H] T
- This document is actually more a statement of objectives and goals than a true plan. Specific projects are identified but not adequately

linked with goals and objectives. GDP is projected to grow by a modest 3.6% annually, with agriculture growing at a rate of 2.9% and industry at a rate of 6.0%. The section on agriculture is not included ("in preparation," it is said).

221. ----. Département de la Justice. Code Rural Dr. François Duvalier. Port-au-Prince, 1962. Pp. 64. [LTC Files: Ha 1 H15, UN/H] T Y/E

222. ----. Département des Travaux Publiques, des Transports et des Communications. Republic of Haiti: National Transport Study. 7 vols. Prepared by Louis Berger International, Inc. (UNDP-IBRD Program). Port-au-Prince, [1977]. Cr M T Y/E

Recommends road rehabilitation, road improvement, port improvement, and cabotage projects requiring funding of nearly \$ 35 million (including an allowance for inflation) during 1976-81. Project viability is based on an internal rate of return of 9% or more (which seems rather low). A long annex discusses the agricultural development potential of the Central Plateau, since road construction in this area generally could be justified only if the government undertook agricultural development programs in this area. The proposed program for the Central Plateau is much too ambitious given Haiti's resource limitations, both financial and human.

223. ----. Institut Haitien de Statistique. Bulletin trimestriel de statistique. [USAID/H] N T Y/E

224. ----. ----. Comptes nationaux et projections macro-économiques. Port-au-Prince, December 1974. [USAID/H] Y/E

The econometric model employed for the projections is very primitive. The projected growth rate is determined exogenously. The presumed marginal propensities to import and export (based on historical data of questionable reliability and long-term stability) seem much too high. On-farm consumption of agricultural products is presumed to increase at the same rate as the population, and other agricultural production is estimated indirectly. Constraints which might prevent achievement of the target growth rate(s) are not adequately dealt with in the model.

225. ----. ----. Dénombrement de la population de la République d'Haiti: Résultats définitifs du recensement de 1950. New ed. Port-au-Prince, April 1959. [U.S. Dept. State: HA862 A31] Y/E
226. ----. ----. "Dépenses et consommation de familles à faible revenu." Bulletin Trimestral de Statistique, No. 2 (1951) N
227. ----. ----. Données chiffrées pour le XVIIIème seminaire de la nutrition de l'enfant et de la famille. Port-au-Prince, May 1975. Pp. 141. [USAID/H] N T Y/E
- A statistical compendium containing data on population and its characteristics, internal and external migration, labor force, land distribution, climate and rainfall, national income, agricultural production, exports and imports of agricultural products, household expenditures, health and health care, and nutrition. Annual food production for major crops is provided for 1959/60 through 1972/73. The results of 9 nutrition studies (with a wide range of findings) are compared.
228. ----. ----. Enquête socio-économique (avril 1970): Premiers résultats. Port-au-Prince, May 1975. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR] M T Y/E
- Given uncertainties concerning the proposed 1971 census, and the desire for more up-to-date demographic and related information, this sample survey (10% in urban areas, 2% in rural areas) was undertaken. Data are provided on population, housing, employment (but not unemployment), literacy, land tenure, agricultural sales and expenditures (partial), livestock numbers, and household expenditures (but not household income). (There is no indication of the number of households in each total expenditure category; expenditures presumably are cash outlays only, though this is not made clear).
229. ----. ----. "Enquête sur la consommation du lait cru à Port-au-Prince." Bulletin Trimestral de Statistique, No. 13 (1953). N
230. ----. ----. "Enquête sur les dépenses et consommation de familles rurales à faible revenu." Bulletin Trimestral de Statistique, No. ? (March 1957). N

231. ----. ----. Guide économique de la République d'Haiti. [Port-au-Prince], 1971. Pp. 515. [U.S. Dept. State: HC 157 H2 A32 1971 Ref.] Cr M N T Y/E
232. ----. ----. Guide économique de la République d'Haiti. Port-au-Prince, April 1977. Pp. 668. Cr M N T Y/E
233. ----. ----. Introduction au tableau d'échange interbranche d'Haiti pour 1971-72. [USAID/H] T Y/E
- A 19 x 19 input-output matrix. Crop production constitutes one sector while livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and gathering constitute another. Intermediate consumption in crop production is estimated to account for only 3% of the value of production.
234. ----. ----. Recensement général de la République d'Haiti, août 1950. 5 vols. Port-au-Prince, 1955. Y/E
- Detailed results of the 1950 census. In addition to demographic data, includes data on housing, agriculture, and livestock.
235. ----. ----. Résultats préliminaires du recensement général de la population, du logement et de l'agriculture (Septembre 1971). Port-au-Prince, September 1973. Pp. 49. [PAHO; U.S. Dept. State: HA882 A32 1971; AID/W: LA/CAR; USAID/H] T Y/E
- This census (Haiti's second) was actually a census only in urban areas and a 10% sample survey in rural areas. The agricultural survey provides data on numbers of farm units and parcels by Department and Arrondissement. A Lorenz curve shows that the distribution of farm units is much more equal than one usually finds in Latin America (a Gini coefficient in the neighborhood of .50). However, it is known that state-owned and corporation-owned lands were underreported. Still, inequality of landholdings is probably not as extreme as in most Latin American countries. Computer printouts contain considerable information on the economically active population but, curiously, not on employment status. Agricultural data stored on IBM cards but not published contain information on on-farm consumption vs. marketing; type of labor used; type of traction; use of fertilizer and other chemical inputs; use of irrigation water; land use; livestock numbers; production; and productivity.

236. ----. Secrétairerie de Finances. The Haitian Economy in 1954: A Description of the Economy and Finances of the Republic of Haiti with Particular Reference to Its Current Program of Economic Development. Pp. 19. Port-au-Prince, 1954. [U.S. Dept. State: HC157 H2 A3] M T Y/E
237. ----. Service de la Population. Enquête sur la population de la Fossette (Cap-Haitien). Etudes Demographiques, Economiques et Sociologiques, No. 3. [Port-au-Prince], 1961. Pp. 178. Y/E
238. ----. ----. Les fluctuations cycliques de l'économie haïtienne: Etude économétrique. Etudes Demographiques, Economiques et Sociologiques, No. 2. [Port-au-Prince], 1960. Pp. 156. [U.S. Dept. State: HA881 A31 No. 2] M T
239. "Haiti: Hambre 'desarrollada.'" Panorama Económico Latinoamericana (Havana) 9 (1964): 116ff. N
240. "Haitian Drought Studies." Environmental Data Service 24 (January 1976). [U.S. Govt. Doc. Series No. C55.222] T
241. HARARI, D., and MATHELIER, A. Projet intégré de développement agricole de la plaine du Cul-de-Sac, HAÏTI/OEA/ISRAËL, exercice 1974/1975. Port-au-Prince: OAS, June 1974. Pp. 38. [UN/H: 0550/74/11] M T Y/E
242. ----, and ----. "Rapport périodique No. 12 du projet intégré de développement agricole-- Plaine de Cul-de-Sac." Port-au-Prince (?), May 1975. Pp. 53 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0550/75/22] M T Y/E
243. HASPIL, A., and BUTTERLIN, J. "Les principaux types de sol de la République d'Haiti et leur répartition géographique." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 4, No. 1 (February 1955): 1-14. [FAMV] T
244. HENRY, Patrice. Enquête socio-économique dans le plaine des Gonaïves. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1965. [RESTRICTED] T Y/E
245. HEROUX, R. Etude sur la texture, la pierrosité et l'érosion des sols dans la région de Petit-Goave en Haïti. Rapport du projet "Développement Régional Intégrée de Petit-Goave" (DRIPP). N.p.: DRIPP, 1975. Pp. 16 + Map. T
246. HERSKOVITS, Melville J. Life in a Haitian Valley. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, Anchor Books, 1971 (originally published in 1937). M N T Y/E



Detailed anthropological study of the Mirebalais area. SCHAEDEL's study (1962) concluded that little change had occurred in the area during the 25 years following HERSKOVITS' research.

247. HESS, Ernest. Rapport au Gouvernement de la République d'Haiti sur la création de coopératives laitières et l'établissement d'une beurrerie-coopérative aux Cayes. FAO Report No. 743. Rome: FAO, 1957. Pp. 14. [UN/H: 0520/57/02]

M T

Argues that a cooperative butter dairy in Les Cayes can significantly increase peasants' incomes. The soil needs to be restored, improved forages used, and improved dairy breeds introduced. Production cooperatives need to be organized at the local level, and a central cooperative organization should be organized in this area of 100 sq. km. See also FAVRESSE (1957).

248. HEURTELOU, J.D. Ressources naturelles (Ressources minières et forestières: météorologie et climatologie). Port-au-Prince, June 1973. Pp. 119. [UN/H]

T

249. HOLDRIDGE, L.R. Rapport Final. Mission d'assistance technique directe au Gouvernement haïtien, No. 169-B. Washington, D.C.: OAS, 1963.

T

250. HOLLY, Marc A. Agriculture in Haiti, with Special Reference to Rural Economy and Agricultural Education. New York: Vantage Press, 1955. Pp. 313. [LTC: S477 H25 H6]

Cr M N T Y/E

This book, by an agronomist, is described in a bibliographical survey by MINTZ and CARROLL (1963) as "very poor."

251. HUBERT, Giles A. "Some Problems of a Colonial Economy: A Study of Economic Dualism in Haiti." Inter-American Economic Affairs 3 (Spring 1950): 3-29.

M T Y/E

Descriptive article within the theoretical framework of the dual economy. Argues that "one of the major problems in Haiti's economic development... is to find some mechanism to take the place of the colonial plantation in bridging the gap between non-capitalistic economy and modern capitalism (principally along agricultural lines with whatever supplemental industry that may be possible) and thus

to reduce the dualism in the economic structure of the country." No clear answers are provided.

252. HUGGINS, George; ALLEN, Oscar; and JOSIE, Peter. "Rapport de mission en Haiti par une équipe de la Campagne Mondiale contre la Faim/Action pour le Développement, 21 février-22 mars 1975." [Port-au-Prince: FAO ], 1975. Pp. 32 + Annex. [UN/H: 0555/75/09]

T

Argues that Haitian peasants are willing to organize themselves into groups; existing groups, though, are not formally structured. Non-government organizations sometime ignore risk factors in designing programs for these groups, and peasant groups are often given little initiative. Several types of U.N. assistance programs are proposed, including agricultural education, experiments with new technology, road construction, maintenance of irrigation systems, and assistance to artisans.

253. HUMPHREY, Don D. "Haiti." In Economic Problems of Latin America, ed. Seymour E. HARRIS. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1944. Pp. 361-371. [AU: HC165 H35; LTC: HC165 H335 (Spanish ed.)]

M T Y/E

Discusses wartime investment in sisal and rubber. The failure of the rubber project was not yet apparent. Notes that economic activity was increasing, with peasant money incomes rising rapidly because of wage employment.

254. HYPPOLITE, Frank. Rapport d'élevage. Port-au-Prince (?), 1976.

M T

255. IGOLEN, G. "The Essential Oils of Haiti." Soap Perfumery Cosmetics 42 (April 1969): 265-280. [NAL: 307.8 S013]

M T

256. Ingeroute. Factibilité de la route Port-au-Prince--Cayes. Port-au-Prince: UNDP-IDB, May 1972. [USAID/H]

M

257. ----. Feeder Roads of the Southern Peninsula: Pre-Feasibility Study. Prepared for the Republic of Haiti, the UNDP Special Fund, and the IDB. Paris, April 1973. Pp. 63. [AID/W: LA/CAR; USAID/H (French version)]

M T Y/E

Concludes that repairing the Les Cayes-Jérémie road would have an internal rate of return

- (IRR) of more than 30%. The IRR for 4 feeder roads exceeds 15% if done in conjunction with a program of increased cultivation of coffee and cacao. In making these calculations, the opportunity cost of land was assumed to be zero; family labor was valued at half the official minimum wage of \$ 1.00/day.
258. ----. Miragoâne-Jérémie Road Feasibility Study. Port-au-Prince, October 1972. M
  259. ----. Rehabilitation de la route Port-au-Prince--Cap-Haïtien: Etude de factibilité. Rapport Général. Port-au-Prince: UNDP-IDB, June 1973. [ USAID/H ] M
  260. Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel (IDAI). Devis d'exploitation coton, arachide, maïs, sésame, tournesol, riz. Port-au-Prince, 1970.
  261. ----. Quelques considerations supplémentaires sur les fruits et légumes. Port-au-Prince, August 1969. Pp. 7.
  262. ----. Réalisations de l'exercice 1974-1975 et projets à réaliser pour l'exercice 1975-1976. Port-au-Prince, 1975. Cr
  263. Institut Haïtien de Promotion du Café et des Denrées d'Exportation (IHPCADE). Bulletin (Quarterly?). M
  264. ----. Haiti: Plan caféier national. Port-au-Prince, August 1971. Pp. 31. M
  265. Institut Interaméricain de l'Enfant. Recommandations et travaux du séminaire national de nutrition d'Haïti. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1965. N
  266. Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA). Commercial Activities in Rural Haiti: A Community-Centered Approach. Document No. 17 LH/74. Port-au-Prince, October 1974. Pp. 60. [ FAMV (French version); IICA/H ] M
  267. ----. Mise en valeur, rive droite rivière Estère (bloc Joannis). Document No. 08 LH/73. Port-au-Prince, 1973. [ IICA/H; FAMV ]
  268. ----. Plan quinquennal pour le développement de la culture des haricots en Haïti. Document No. 09 LH/73. Port-au-Prince, August 1973. Pp. 98 + Annexes. [ UN/H: 0510/73/05; IICA/H; FAMV ] Cr M

Document produced as an exercise by government officials taking an IICA course in project development. Discusses marketing, credit, and technology, and outlines a plan to increase the production of beans.

269. ----. Premier cours de formulation et d'évaluation de projets en Haïti--projet de développement agricole de la région Arcahaïe-Duvalier-ville. Vols. 1-3. Port-au-Prince, May 1974. T
270. ----. Project Proposal for the Analysis and Diagnosis of the Internal Marketing System for Agricultural Produce in Haïti. Port-au-Prince, October 1973. [ USAID/H; NAL: HD9018 H3 I5; FAMV: 71; IICA/H] M
271. ----. Rapport de la mission préparatoire de l'IICA dans la zone du projet de développement de la basse plaine des Gonaïves. Document No. 05 LH/73. Port-au-Prince, April 1975. Pp. 159. [IICA/H; FAMV] M T Y/E
272. ----. Rapport sur la situation de la culture de légumineuses à grains comestibles en Haïti. Port-au-Prince, 1972. [IICA/H] T
273. Inter-American Development Bank. FAO-IDB Cooperative Program. Possibilités d'investissement et développement du secteur rural en Haïti. Document sur le Développement Agricole No. 15. Washington, D.C., February 1974. Pp. 237. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD] Cr M T Y/E
- General review of the agricultural sector; 9 detailed project recommendations for the medium term (1974-77); and 69 statistical tables. The highest-priority projects were identified as: (1) agricultural development in the Artibonite Valley (rice); (2) coffee rehabilitation (3) colonization and livestock development in the Central Plateau; (4) technical assistance to strengthen peasant organizations in the Plaine de Nord, and (5) technical assistance to the Unité de Programmation (DARNDR). Other projects recommended are: (6) dairy production in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac, (7) agricultural development in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac, (8) development of the vallée des Trois Rivières, and (9) establishment of an agricultural research institute.
274. International Engineering Company, Inc. Recom-

mended Program for Continued Development of Ar-  
tibonite Valley Project. San Francisco, Calif.,  
February 10, 1962.

Recommendations for Phase I are (1) completion of planned irrigation and drainage facilities; (2) provision for adequate operation and maintenance; and (3) establishment by ODVA of a program to assist farmers in developing the full agricultural potential of Area 1. Phase II would be a comprehensive study of the entire Valley and the preparation of preliminary project plans, cost estimates, feasibility studies etc. to support applications for financial assistance.

275. International Labour Organisation. Problèmes de main-d'oeuvre et de l'emploi: Haiti. Technical Report No. 1, Project No. HAI/74/014. Geneva, 1976. Pp. 51. [UN/H] [RESTRICTED]

Y/E

Reviews data on the labor force, employment, and unemployment, which are inconsistent and of poor quality. Underemployment is estimated, and for agriculture the unemployment-equivalent rate is calculated to be 49% among those actually working. Open unemployment for the entire economy in 1971 was estimated to be either 4.0% or 12.3%, depending on the assumptions used. Data on open unemployment by sector are not provided. If open unemployment in agriculture is assumed to be 5%, the total unemployment equivalent rate in this sector would be 51%. This report also discusses manpower policies and possibilities for increasing employment through public work projects, agricultural development programs, labor-intensive industrialization, etc.

276. JACOBSEN, C. Edward. "Feasibility Study on Extensive Pork Raising Program in Haiti." Report prepared by Tamarack, Inc. for HAMPCO. N.p., [1971]. Pp. 10. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

M T

This study suggests ways of increasing the supply of pork and providing more regular supplies to the country's principal slaughterhouse. Argues that all breeding stock for the proposed program should be imported.

277. JADOTTE, Hérard. "Research Note: Migration of Haitian Workers in the Caribbean." Manpower and Unemployment Research in Africa 5, No. 2 (1972): 25-27.

Y/E

278. JELLIFFE, Derrick B., and JELLIFFE, E. E. Patricia. "The Nutritional Status of Haitian Children." Acta Tropica 18 (1961): 1-45. N
279. ----, and ----. "Prevalence of Protein-Calorie Malnutrition in Haitian Pre-school Children." American Journal of Public Health 50 (September 1960): 1355-1366. N
- This study of 1-3 year-old children found an incidence of kwashiorkor of 7%. Some degree of protein-calorie malnutrition was found in about two-thirds of those studied (1,322 children throughout the country)
280. JOHNSON, J.L., and LA GRA, Jerry. Le système interne de commercialisation agricole d'Haiti: Une analyse de prix. Document No. 33 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [ IICA/H; FAMV ] M
281. JOLICOEUR, Jacques A. "Rendements comparés de quatre variétés de patate." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 1 (1st Quarter 1958): 8-10. T  
[ FAMV ]
282. ----, and TIMMER, Luc. "Essai de production de la pomme de terre dans la plaine du Cul de Sac." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 1 (1st Quarter 1958): 10-12. [ FAMV ] T
283. ----, and ----. "Essai de production de la tomate en été." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 1 (1st Quarter 1958): 16-19. [ FAMV ] T
- Of the 6 varieties tested, 4 produced yields of 6,500-12,500 pounds per acre. Argues that Haiti has an opportunity to participate in export markets for tomato products.
284. JORDAN, John, and INMAN, M.B. "Swine Project--Haiti: Report of TDY, 7-11 February 1972." Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 1972. Pp. 15. T  
[ AID/W: LA/CAR ]
285. JOSEPH, Raymond A. "Haitian Peons and Dominican Sugar: Border Strife in Hispaniola." The Nation 223 (November 27, 1976): 558-562. Y/E
- Notes that Dominican Republic (D.R.) officials estimate the Haitian population in the D.R. to be 300,000-500,000. It is also estimated that 60-80% of cane cutters in the D.R. are Haitians. Cane cutters receive US\$ 2.50 per day,

gross US\$ 435 for 7 months of work, and net US\$ 150-200. It is alleged that Presidents F. Duvalier and Balaguer agreed to permit 12,000-15,000 Haitian laborers annually in the D.R., with the Haitian government receiving US\$ 10 per worker. Five percent of the Haitians' wages were deposited in Haiti to induce them to return home in the off-season. Still, many stayed permanently in the D.R. Recently, with falling prices for sugar, the D.R. government, it is said, has been repatriating Haitians.

286. JWK International Corporation. Agricultural Policy Studies in Haiti: Coffee. Damien, Haiti: DARNDR, 15 April 1976. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M T

Study of coffee production and marketing. It is argued that government policies have played a major role in the declining production and productivity of coffee. These policies include excessive taxation, lack of technical and financial assistance, and lack of road construction. Recommendations for increasing production include a reduction of coffee taxes, stabilization of coffee prices, use of more purchased inputs, road construction and improvement, erosion control, processing control, the formation of cooperatives, and increased credit. Coffee is said to be grown on 384,000 farm units.

287. ----. Agricultural Policy Studies in Haiti: Cotton. Damien, Haiti: DARNDR, 10 July 1976. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M T

Study of cotton production and marketing. Cotton production during 1931-36 averaged 19,000 MT; since then it has steadily declined to a level of only 1,000 MT. This decline is attributed to (1) the invasion of the Mexican boll weevil in the 1930s; (2) low and unstable prices paid to growers; (3) high fertilizer and insect-treatment costs; (4) competition from other crops; and (5) unstable climatic factors and lack of irrigation facilities. A number of recommendations are made for increasing cotton production.

288. ----. Agricultural Policy Studies in Haiti: Mangoes. Damien, Haiti: DARNDR, 10 July 1976. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

M N T

Study of mango production and marketing. Mangoes are a major source of vitamin A in Haiti

and are relatively inexpensive in the domestic market. Strong potential is said to exist for expanding exports of mangoes and processed mango products. Recommendations include research to develop new varieties, technical assistance to growers, exploration of the possibilities for using mango trees in reforestation projects, construction of feeder roads to improve growers' access to markets, and export promotion.

289. ----. Agricultural Policy Studies in Haiti:  
Meat. Damien, Haiti: DARNDR, 10 July 1976.  
 [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M T

Study of meat production and marketing. Production technology is very primitive for cattle, swine, and poultry. Animals are kept mostly as investment goods which can quickly be converted to cash. Substantial weight loss can occur in the drive to market, and slaughtering is usually done under unsanitary conditions. Meat is not sold by weight or cut but by appearance and type. The one large slaughterhouse exports meat to the U.S. where it is used for making baby food. Processed and semi-processed meat is imported. A number of recommendations are made for increasing livestock production.

290. ----. Agricultural Policy Studies in Haiti:  
Sisal. Damien, Haiti: DARNDR, 10 July 1976.  
 [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR]

M T

Study of sisal production and marketing. Declining sisal production is attributable primarily to low world market prices. It is recommended that the government not take any steps to promote an expansion of this relatively unprofitable crop. Some encouragement might be given, though, to an expansion of sisal handicrafts in rural areas.

291. KAISER, Walter J., and MELENDEZ, Pedro Luis.  
 "Maladies des haricots (*phaseolus vulgaris*) rencontrées dans les régions hautes de Fonds-Verrettes et Jacmel, Haiti." In Maladies des haricots en Haiti. Document No. 06 LH/73. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. Pp. 12-21. [UN/H: 0510/73/06 (also available in English); IICA/H; FAMV]

T

Identification of bean diseases and recommendations for their control.



292. KAMMACHER, Paul. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur la culture cotonniere. Port-au-Prince (?): United Nations, September 1966.

T

293. KASAHARA, Hiroshi, and IDYLL, C.P. UN Special Fund Caribbean Fishery Mission: Report to the Managing Director. Report No. SF/310/Reg. 16. 2 vols. New York: United Nations, June 1962. Pp. 134. [UN/H: 0530/62/01]

T

There is good evidence that large numbers of bonito are present in the area. Evidence on skipjack is less reliable. There is a good possibility that commercial fishing for black-fin tuna is feasible. Availability of bait may be a problem in some areas (it does not seem to be abundant in the waters around Haiti).

294. KEOGH, David J. Haiti. Port-au-Prince: USOM/Haiti, March 1960. Pp. 75. [AID Ref.: HT 330. 97294 K37]

Cr M T Y/E

Historical background and description of the economy by USOM/Haiti's economic development advisor. Argues that insecurity of landholdings is a major obstacle to agricultural development. The extent of the government's landholdings, it is noted, is not clear. Leasing of government land is on a year-to-year basis; this discourages increases in productivity and encourages soil deterioration. Argues that social and political changes are necessary if the general level of living of the masses is to be improved. Agricultural development programs, it is suggested, should be concerned with both exports and domestic food crops. Production and marketing of the following crops are briefly described: coffee, cacao, cotton, sugarcane, sisal, bananas, rubber, tobacco, and essential oils. Programs are recommended in extension, research, watershed control, credit, tenure security, etc.

295. KEVERS, G., and LAGAYE, A. Aménagement de la vallée des Trois Rivières--Etude de préfacticibilité. 2 vols. Port-au-Prince: UNDP-FAO, August 1973. Pp. 133 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0550/73/10]

Cr M T Y/E

Discusses physical characteristics of the area, cultural practices, cooperatives, credit, and marketing. Increased production of bananas, cotton, potatoes, corn, and peas, it is said, could create 200 additional full-time jobs in

the area. More intensive and productive agriculture in this area, it is argued, requires substantial technical assistance, irrigation facilities, soil conservation, and marketing improvements.

296. KING, Kendall W. Community Mothercraft Centers. Research Division Publication No. 13. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, October 1967. N
  
297. ----. "Development of All-plant Food Mixture Using Crops Indigenous to Haiti: Amino Acid Composition and Protein Quality." Economic Botany 18 (1964): 311-322. N
  
298. ----. "Mothercraft Centers." Nutrition Reviews 28 (December 1970): 307-309. N  
  
Describes the Mothercraft Center concept, initiated in Haiti and Guatemala in 1964. Summarizes achievements in improving caloric intake, protein, etc. in the village of Fond Parisien.
  
299. ----. "Mothercraft Centers Combine Nutrition and Social Sciences." Journal of Nutrition Education 3 (1971): 9-11. N  
  
Description of the mothercraft centers and their success in improving nutrition. Follow-up studies suggest that 75-85% of the mothers trained in these centers do a better job of child-rearing after their training than before.
  
300. ----; FOUGÈRE, William; and BEGHIN, Ivan D. "Un mélange de protéines végétales (AK-1000) pour les enfants haitiens." Annales de la Société Belge de Médecine Tropicale 46 (1966): 741-754. N
  
301. ----, and PRICE, N.O. "Mineral Composition of Cereals and Legumes Indigenous to Haiti." Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición 16 (1966): 213-219. N
  
302. ----, and ----. "Nutritional Value of Haitian Forages." Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición 16 (1966): 221-226. N
  
303. ---- et al. "Cost in Relation to Benefits for Mothercraft Centers in Haiti, 1964-1974: Nutrition." In Proceedings of the 4th Western Hemisphere Nutrition Congress, 1974. [?], 1975. N  
[NAL: QP141 A1 W4 1974]

304. ---- et al. "Food Patterns from Dietary Surveys in Rural Haiti." Journal of the American Dietetic Association 53 (August 1968): 114-118. N Y/E
- Caloric intake in the 4 rural areas covered by this study, and in areas studied by other researchers, varies considerably by region. The caloric deficit ranges from zero (Guerin) to about 1,100 (Port Margot). Protein consumption was usually within 10-15% of needs; but within families children received a disproportionately low share of protein, suggesting a need for nutrition education. Other nutritional deficiencies are noted.
305. ---- et al. "Height and Weight of Haitian Children." American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 13 (August 1963): 106-109. N
- Children from wealthy urban families differed little in height and weight from U.S. children in the same age group. Children from urban-poor and rural families, though, had significantly lower heights and weights.
306. ---- et al. "Lysine Fortification of Wheat Bread Fed to Haitian School Children." American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 12 (1962). N
307. ---- et al. "Response of Pre-school Children to High Intake of Haitian Cereal-Bean Mixtures." Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición 16, No. 1 (1966): 54-64. N
308. KONES, Moshe. Rapport d'études de la plaine des Gonaïves et de la ferme Ca-Tracas préparé par l'équipe israélienne de coopération technique en Haiti pour l'IDAI. Port-au-Prince: OAS and Assistance Technique Israélienne en Haiti, July 1968. Pp. 6. [UN/H: 0550/68/03] T
- Information on soils, water, and transport.
309. KULAKOW, Allan, and CLERISMÉ, Enel. "Interview avec le curé d'Arniquet de nationalité française (plaine des Cayes)." Report submitted to USAID/Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 1976. T Y/E
310. ---- et al. "Enquête socio-économique--Plaine des Cayes et Jean Rabel." Report submitted to USAID/Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 1976. Pp. irreg. [USAID/H] Cr M T Y/E

This non-random survey of 122 families (out of 42,000 in the area) emphasizes sociological data. Some of the questions are poorly designed, or the answers are not clearly presented. The average household was found to contain 6.1 members and the equivalent of 3.0 work-years of available labor. Data are provided on farm capital, crop yields, on-farm consumption, and agricultural credit. A proposed development program is outlined.

311. LABON, A. "Report of Travel to Haiti (21 January to 15 February 1974)." FAO Fisheries Travel Report and Aide Memoire No. 882. Rome (?): FAO, February 1974. Pp. 2. [UN/H: 0530/74/21] [RESTRICTED] T
312. LACHAUX, P. "Rapport de mission en Haiti pour l'évaluation d'un projet de développement de l'élevage dans la plaine des Cayes, 13 juin-1 juillet 1972." [Port-au-Prince]: UN, July 1972. Pp. 23 + 6 Annexes. [UN/H] M T
313. LA GRA, Jerry. "Available Fruit and Vegetable Transport Facilities from Port-au-Prince, Haiti--By Air and Sea." A Coordinated Study between CONADEP and the Organization of American States/Haiti. [Port-au-Prince], September 16, 1971. Pp. 32 + 2. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD; UN/H] M
- A description of the facilities provided by the various air and ocean-transport companies serving Haiti. Notes that successful exporting of high-value, standardized-quality produce requires timely delivery, which in turn depends on available transport. "While availability of means of transport is perhaps the major limiting factor to increasing Haitian agricultural exports, often times available forms of transport are not exploited to their maximum due to poor communications" [LA GRA].
314. ----. Feasibility of Expanding the Integrated Cooperative Project of Bas-Boen. A Study prepared for the OAS in Haiti. [Port-au-Prince(?), July 1972]. Pp. 14 + 5 Annexes. [UN/H; AID/W: LA/CAR] Cr M T Y/E
- Describes the success achieved in raising incomes in a cooperative of 102 farmers near Port-au-Prince, where 70 hectares had been brought under irrigation and cash-crop production (particularly tomatoes) had expanded.

By comparing income in this cooperative with income in 3 nearby communities not yet participating in the project, it is concluded that the increase in income attributable to the project was US\$ 390 per hectare and US\$ 188 per family in 1972, with projected increases to US\$ 726 and US\$ 388, respectively, by 1976. Still, annual project costs would exceed benefits in that year if the program continues to be limited to only one cooperative. If expanded to 3 other communities, annual project benefits are projected to exceed annual costs by 1974; but given the high initial project costs it would appear from the data presented that the benefit/cost ratio would remain less than 1.00.

315. ----. Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Canning Materials Produced in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Document No. 13 LH/74. Port-au-Prince: IICA, January 1972. Pp. 16. [UN/H; IICA/H; FAMV] M

Notes that only 4 packing and canning-materials plants were operating in Haiti, all for local sales. One company was investigating the export of bags made with imported jute. In general, there seemed to be few export opportunities.

316. ----. "Haitian Sisal Plantations on the Wane." Foreign Agriculture 9, No. 2 (January 11, 1971): 10. [NAL: A281.9 A76 FO] M T

With the disappearance of bananas as an export crop, sisal and sugarcane became the only commodities still grown on plantations in significant amounts. Because of adverse world market trends, sisal exports have declined; plantation acreage fell from 60,000 in 1957-58 to 22,000 in 1966-67. More than 85% of the 1958 crop was grown on plantations; in 1969 the figure was only 40%.

317. ----; CHARLSTON, Werner; and FANFAN, Guy. Les marchés publiques en Haiti. Document No. 31 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. Pp. 97. [IICA/H; FAMV; SAIG] M

318. ----; ----; and ----. Prix des produits agricoles dans les marchés haitiens. Document No. 21 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, March 1975. [IICA/H; FAMV] M

319. ----; and DUPLAN, Verdy. Enquête sur le transport des produits agricoles à l'entrée et à la sortie du Cap-Haïtien. Document No. 23 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. [FAMV; IICA/H] M

320. ----; JOSEPH, Reynold D.; and FANINI-LEMOINE, Serge. Cold Storage and Fumigation Facilities in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Port-au-Prince: IICA, December 1971. Pp. 29. [USAID/H; UN/H; AID/W: LA/CAR] M

Description of 6 types of cold storage facilities. It is concluded that sufficient capacity exists to meet foreseeable demand by exporters and local entrepreneurs in the fresh fruit and vegetable trade.

321. LAGUERRE, Michel. Les associations traditionnelles de travail dans la paysannerie haïtienne. Document No. 29 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1975. Pp. 84. [USAID/H; FAMV; IICA/H] T

Study by a Haitian anthropologist, based at the University of Illinois, who classifies and discusses the various types of traditional work associations in Haiti, reviews previous research on this subject, and challenges some of the conventional wisdom. The author criticizes the work of MORAL (1961) who is said to argue that many forms of association are simply variations of the combite (also assumed by VALLES 1967). It is argued that viable development organizations can emerge from an indigenous form (the escouade, rather than the combite), making it unnecessary to import foreign models such as the kibbutz.

322. ----. "Ticouloute and His Kinsfolk: The Study of a Haitian Extended Family." In The Extended Family in Black Societies, ed. D. SHINKIN. The Hague: Mouton, 1975. M T Y/E

323. LAMBRECHTS, J. Programme de distribution de semences et produits phytosanitaires, and Parasites et maladies des cultures maraîchères. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1967. Pp. 31 + 13. [UN/H: 0510/67/05] M T

Recommends experiments on school garden plots with improved seeds and chemical inputs. Discusses the principal insects and pests affecting vegetables. Some discussion, also, of vegetable marketing.

324. LARGE, Alix. "Rapport sur l'irrigation de la deuxième plaine de Petit-Goâve et l'électrification des villes Miragoâne et Petit-Goâve." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No.1 (1st Quarter, 1958): 1-8. [FAMV]
- Argues that considerable attention will have to be given to water management. Also, it is recommended that peasants be trained to use irrigation water properly and to follow proper crop rotations. Argues that the project can provide a net profit of \$ 300,000-400,000 annually on the 2,000 irrigated hectares in the project. Major crops would be bananas, peas, and sweet potatoes.
325. LAROCHE, E. "Mémoires sur les ressources naturelles de la République d'Haiti." In Estudios sobre los recursos naturales en las Americas, Vol. 3: Estudio preliminar en Cuba, Haití, República Dominicana y Puerto Rico. México: OAS, 1953. Pp. 189-237.
326. LAROCHE, René. "Situation de l'agriculture paysanne haitienne: Perspectives d'avenir." Revista de Ciencias Sociales (Puerto Rico) 4 (March 1960): 151-169.
- Description of social, economic, and administrative structures in rural Haiti.
327. LATORTUE, François. "Cours d'économie rural." Mimeographed. Port-au-Prince: Faculté de Droit, 1954-55.
328. ----. Le droit du travail en Haiti. Port-au-Prince (?): Imprimerie Les Presses Libres, 1961.
329. ----. "Haiti et sa main d'oeuvre: Perspectives d'avenir." In Culture et Développement en Haiti, ed. R. DOUYON. Ottawa, Canada: Lemeac, 1972.
- According to LAGUERRE (1975:2), this study proposes the establishment of large cooperatives modeled on the Israeli kibbutz.
330. LAURENT, Garvey. "Agricultural Economic and Social Considerations on the Villard-SCIPA Irrigation Project." Typewritten. Port-au-Prince: SCIPA, December 1950. Pp. 80. [UN/H: 0550/50/02]
- Discussion of a U.S.-assisted irrigated rice project in the Artibonite Valley. Optimistic about the changes taking place.

331. ----. Background Information for an Efficient Agricultural Development in the Plain of St. Raphael. Port-au-Prince: SCIPA, 1954. Pp. 20 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0505/54/01] M T Y/E
332. ----. Development of the Artibonite Valley. Port-au-Prince, 1950. Pp. 47 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0555/50/1] M T Y/E
333. ----. "A Study of Economic Changes in Fonds Parisien through Irrigation." Port-au-Prince: SCIPA, 1950. Pp. 30. [UN/H] T Y/E
- Describes socio-economic conditions in the area and argues that the U.S.-assisted irrigation project there substantially raised incomes and levels of living. Improvements in the area are attributed almost entirely to the project, which encouraged a switch from livestock to crops and an increase in the market value of remaining animals. Gross farm income reportedly rose from US\$ 59 in 1947/48 to US\$ 300 in 1949/50; net income, however, was not calculated. Because of irrigation, land values increased from US\$ 40/hectare in 1948 to US\$ 200 in 1950.
334. ----, and ALPHONSE, Donasson. "Etude socio-économique de la vallée de Camp-Perrin." Bulletin Agricole 5, No. 4 (July-September 1956): 1-63. [FAMV] M T Y/E
- Survey of soils, water, major crops, cultural practices, land tenure, health, etc. Notes that there has been considerable subdivision of land in the area because of inheritance practices. Recommendations include conversion of the escouades into cooperative-type organizations and provision of a variety of extension services.
335. LAY, Gunter M. El transporte en el valle de Artibonite--O.D.V.A. Port-au-Prince: OAS, July 1972. Pp. 21. [USAID/H] M
- Describes the present transport system in the area, transport costs, and improvements needed. Argues that ODVA should not be responsible for road maintenance and improvement. Maintenance should have first priority, with improvements (estimated to cost US\$ 10 million) being made gradually.



336. LeBEAU, Francis J. Rural Sector Assessment for Haiti--Part II: The Agriculture Five Year Plan (1976-1981) and Absorptive Capacity for External Assistance. Port-au-Prince: [USAID/Haiti], 1 November 1975. Pp. 20. [USAID/H] T
- Argues that the planned investment level under the plan (\$ 86 million) is too optimistic, with 70% of this amount being a more reasonable target. Summarizes ongoing and proposed projects and their implications for manpower and institutional development requirements.
- LeBEAU, Francis J. Rural Sector Assessment of the Republic of Haiti. (See USAID/Haiti 1974.)
337. LEGERMAN, Caroline J. "Kin Groups in a Haitian Market." In Peoples and Cultures of the Caribbean, ed. M.M. HOROWITZ. New York: Natural History Press, 1961. M
338. LEGROS, Emile. "Résultats de l'enquête menée à Malpasse auprès des journaliers haitiens revenant de la République Dominicaine en vue de recueillir des renseignements relatifs à leurs conditions de vie et de travail en ce pays." Revue du Travail 5, No. 5 (1955): 67-77. Y/E
339. LEONARD, L.Y., and SYLVAIN, Pierre G. Culture Potagère. Port-au-Prince (?), 1930. T
- Cited by DORVILLE (1975) as the only major work on garden crops published in Haiti.
340. LEUNG, Woot-Tsuen Wu. Food Composition Table for Use in Latin America. Washington, D.C.: Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, June 1961. N
341. LEUPEN, F.F. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur les mesures à prendre pour améliorer la culture et la préparation du café. FAO Report No. 459. Rome: FAO, 1955. Pp. 30. [UN/H: 0510/56/02] T  
See also the author's article, "Un programme pour améliorer la culture du café en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 5, No. 1 (October-December 1955): 7-24. [FAMV]
342. LÉVEILLÉ, Remillot H. "La culture du cotonnier dans la région des Gonaïves." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 4, No. 1 (February 1955): 16-25 (Part I) and 4, No. 2 (March-April 1955): 15-21 (Part II). [FAMV] T

Describes cultural practices, harvesting, diseases, and pests. Argues that perennial varieties should be replaced with annual varieties, for which adaptive research is needed.

343. LEWIS, Lawrence, and FELDMAN, Stephen L. "Erosion du sol et réaction sociale: Un plan d'action pour le développement d'Haïci." Worcester, Mass: Graduate School of Geography, Clark University [1975]. Pp. 24. [UN/H: 0540/75/112]

T

Notes that Haiti has a great diversity of topographical, geological, and climatological conditions. The purpose of the proposed project is to define the soil erosion problem at both the regional and community level and to devise a plan of action integrating human activity with specific local environments. Briefly reviews soil erosion problems in other countries and discusses the process of soil erosion generally.

344. LEYBURN, James G. The Haitian People. 2nd. ed. Intro. by Sidney W. MINTZ. Caribbean Series No. 9. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966. Pp. xlviii + 342. [U.S. Dept. State: F1921 L5 1966; GWU: F1921 L6 1966]

M T

A major historical study, written from a sociological perspective and originally published in 1941. The author does not extend the analysis beyond that date; but Sidney MINTZ summarizes events during 1941-66 in a 32-page introduction and provides an annotated, supplementary bibliography. MINTZ argues that while farmers "are heavily involved in production for sale, their crop choices and land-use patterns rest fundamentally on a subsistence orientation."

345. LIN, S.Y. Fish Culture Project in Haiti: Résumé of Progress. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1953. Pp. 4. [UN/H: 0520/53/03]

M T

Recommendations for introducing carp, tilapia, and sepat siam into inland waters, and for improving production technology and marketing. Argues that prospects are best if private commercial ponds are established.

346. ----, and TAL, C. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haïti sur la pisciculture. FAO Report No. 538. Rome: FAO, 1956. Pp. 25. [UN/H: 0520/56/03]

T

347. LITZENBERGER, S.C. "TDY Report: Research and Extension Consultation to USAID/Haiti." Port-au-Prince, August 1973. Pp. 23. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

T

Reviews food crop production and research and presents recommendations for future programs. It is recommended that AID support a high-lysine corn program, a food legume program, and a strengthening of the extension service. Other donor agencies could provide complementary and supplementary assistance.

348. LOBECK, Elmore M. "Haiti: A Brief Survey of Its Past and Present Agricultural Problems." Journal of Geography 53 (October 1954): 277-290.

M T

Basically descriptive. States that intercropping is "almost universally practiced" and that almost all farmers grow some commercial crops (especially coffee). Notes the lack of care of coffee trees and poor methods of drying. Brief comments are also made on sugar, bananas, rice, and sisal, and on rural markets. The author is optimistic about the agricultural development program begun by the government in 1950. Actual and potential problems of administration, financial resources, and human resources are not discussed.

349. LOCHER, Uli. The Internal Market System for Agricultural Produce in Port-au-Prince. Preliminary Version. Document No. 12 LH/74. Port-au-Prince: IICA, April 1974. Pp. 106 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0561/74/13; IICA/H; FAMV]

M

Detailed description of truck transport and the organization of marketing in Port-au-Prince. Argues that it is not realistic to think in terms of changing the marketing system, but recommendations are made for improving it.

350. ----. "The Market System of Port-au-Prince." In Working Papers in Haitian Society and Culture, ed. Sidney W. MINTZ. Occasional Papers No. 4. New Haven: Antilles Research Program, Yale University, c1975. Pp. 127-182.

M

Study based on interviews at 3 points in the marketing chain: truckers, depots, and markets. Stresses, in the author's words, "the flexibility of a system of near-perfect competition and the adaptability of those actors in it, the intermediaries, who, apparently a thorn in the

side of all 'modernizers,' irresistibly command the respect of the observer." The truck fleet serving Port-au-Prince is estimated to total close to 300; most truckers own just one truck. In the main market areas alone, more than 20,000 market women were identified.

351. LOCHERIE, J.B. Report to the Government of Haiti on the Present Position and Prospects of Cotton. FAO Report No. 1. Rome: FAO, 1951. Pp. 19. [UN/H: 0510/51/01] [RESTRICTED] M T

352. LOGAN, Rayford W. Haiti and the Dominican Republic. London: Oxford University Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1968. Pp. viii + 220. [U.S. Dept. State: F1901 L6; GWU: F1915 L6] M T

A concise, comparative history of the two countries. Contains some comments on agricultural production and exports and on economic policies.

353. ----. "U.S. Colonial Experiment in Haiti." World Today 17 (October 1961): 435-446. T

Description of U.S. activities in Haiti during the military occupation (1915-1934) and afterwards. Discusses the failure of U.S. efforts to develop rubber and bananas as exports during the 1940s and describes the disappointing results of efforts to irrigate and increase production in the Artibonite Valley.

354. LOHIER, G. Etude des sols de la vallée des Trois Rivières. Port-au-Prince (?): FAO (?), September 1976. Pp. 83. [UN/H: 0505/75/24] T

355. ---- et al. Control de l'érosion au Morne l'Hôpital pour la protection de la ville de Port-au-Prince. Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation de Projets de Développement Agricole. Document No. 11 LH/74. Port-au-Prince, February 1974. Pp. 101 + Annexes. [UN/H; USAID/H; IICA/H; FAMV] T

A proposed project, costing \$ 1.6 million over a period of 7 years, is described in detail. The estimated benefit-cost ratio is 1.2 and the expected rate of return is 16% (compared with an assumed opportunity cost of capital of 12%).

356. LOVELL, R.T., and MOSS, D.D. "Fishculture Survey Report for Haiti." Report submitted under Contract No. AID/csd-2270. Auburn, Ala.: International Center for Aquaculture, Auburn University, 30 May 1971. Pp. 27. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD] T
- 357.. LUBIN, Maurice A. "Quelques aspects des communautés rurales d'Haiti." América Latina 5, Nos. 1-2 (1962): 3-22. T Y/E
- Mainly descriptive summary of the results of the 1950 census, which showed 88% of the economically active population to be working in agriculture. Concludes with a laundry list of 23 general recommendations.
358. ----. "Quelques aspects de l'économie haïtienne." Journal of Inter-American Studies 1 (October 1959): 425-447. T Y/E
- Descriptive article based on data from the 1950 census and other sources. There is little analysis, and most of that is very general. Argues that unemployment is greater than indicated because it is very demeaning for a Haitian to admit to being unemployed. Underemployment is said to be a serious problem, but no attempt at quantification is made.
359. LUNDAHL, Mats. "Farm Size in Haiti." Boston: Center for Latin American Development Studies, [Institution not identified], 1975. T Y/E
360. ----. "The Price of Agricultural Labor in Haiti." Boston: Center for Latin American Studies, [Institution not identified], 1975. Y/E
361. MAIGNAN, F., and CANTAVE, L. "Comportement laitier, à Haiti, de vaches Suisse-Brune et de race Jersey." Revue d'Élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicales 24 (1971): 319-323. [NAL: 41.8 R3262] T
362. MANIGAT, Leslie F. Haiti of the Sixties: Object of International Concern--A Tentative Global Analysis of the Potentially Explosive Situation of a Crisis Country in the Caribbean. Washington, D.C.: Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research, 1964. Pp. xiii + 104. [U.S. Dept. State: F1928 M35; GWU: F1928 M313] T
363. MAY, Jacques, and McCLELLAN, Donna L. The Ecology of Malnutrition in the Caribbean: The Bahamas, N T Y/E

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Puerto Rico, the Lesser Antilles, and Trinidad and Tobago. New York: Hafner Press, 1973. Pp. 145-190. [NAL: TX360 C35 M38]

Describes agricultural and nutrition policies, food resources, land tenure, agricultural technology, food processing, diets, and nutrition.

364. MERINO HERNÁNDEZ, Frank. La inmigración haitiana. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: Ediciones Sargazo, 1973. Y/E
365. METELSKY, John. "More Coffee--More Income for Haiti's Small Farmer." War on Hunger 10, No. 5 (May 1976): 5-6, 11-12. Cr M T Y/E
- Briefly describes a recently-approved \$ 6 million AID loan designed to increase coffee production and raise farmers' incomes. Discusses deficient technological practices in coffee cultivation and outlines how the new loan hopes to introduce new practices (and in some cases new varieties of coffee trees).
366. MÉTRAUX, Alfred. "Etude sur l'agriculture paysanne dans une vallée haitienne." Acta Americana 6 (July 1948): 173-191. N
367. ----. "L'habitation paysanne en Haiti." Bulletin de la Société Neuchateloise de Géographie 55, No. 1 (1959): 1-14. [FAMV: 98] Y/E
368. ----. Haiti: Black Peasants and Their Religion. Trans. Peter LENGYEL. London: George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., 1960. Y/E
- Discusses fragmentation of landholding and frequent disputes over landownership. Notes that considerable money is spent on funerals in rural Haiti. The rural economy, it is said, is highly monetized, with all peasants striving to own coffee trees. Savings are held in the form of livestock.
369. ----. Voodoo in Haiti. Trans. Hugo CHARTERIS. London: A. Deutsch, 1959. Pp. 400. [GWU: BL2490 M453; AU: BL2490 M4531] T
370. ---- and collabs. Making a Living in the Marbial Valley, Haiti. Occasional Papers in Education No. 10. Paris: UNESCO, 1951. Pp. 217 + 2. [AU: LB5 U4 No. 10] Cr M N T Y/E

An important anthropological study prepared to provide background information for a UNESCO education project in the Jacmel region. Detailed information is provided on land tenure, production technology, and marketing. Soil deterioration is described. The government, it is noted, has paid little attention to rural areas. Most peasants both own land and share-crop. Property titles are of dubious legality, and many peasants feel insecure about their tenure. Argues that the state owns "vast stretches" of land in much of Haiti, but appears to own relatively little land in the Marbial Valley. Most day laborers are also owners. The daily wage in the area is \$ 0.60-0.75.

371. MINTZ, Sidney W. "The Employment of Capital by Market Women in Haiti." In Capital, Saving, and Credit in Peasant Societies: Studies from Asia, Oceania, the Caribbean, and Middle America, ed. Raymond W. FIRTH and Basil S. YAMEY. Pp. 256-286. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1964. [LTC and GWU: HD1415 F5]

Cr M T Y/E

"A substantial part of the rural Haitian's consumption needs are [sic] satisfied by cash expenditure, even though the products purchased are often Haitian and produced by the peasantry itself. These products come from very large numbers of highly diversified small farms, in small and irregular quantities. . . . Intermediaries contribute the services of bulking, breaking bulk, transport, packaging, and processing, also assisting each other and their buyers and suppliers with cash advances, credit, concessions in price and quantity, and the like. To the extent that they can show a profit on their investment, they are 'paid' for their services; the competition involved lowers the cost of these services while severely limiting their earning power" (author's summary).

372. ----. "Internal Market Systems as Mechanisms of Social Articulation." In Intermediate Societies, Social Mobility and Communication, ed. Verne F. RAY. Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, 1959. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1959. Pp. 20-28. [GWU: GN3 A4]

Cr M

Comparative study of internal marketing in

Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, and Mexico. Notes that marketing intermediaries also serve as credit sources. Argues that the sale of food for consumption within Haiti is an important source of cash income for the Haitian peasant.

373. ----. "Living Fences in the Fond-des-Nègres Region, Haiti." Economic Botany 16 (1962): 101-105.

T

374. ----. "Men, Women and Trade." Comparative Studies in Society and History 13 (July 1971): 247-267.

M

A study of marketing in several African and Caribbean countries. Haitian market women are said to travel widely and to operate quite independently of their husbands. Most traders are women, and marketing is said to be generally regarded as women's work. The author notes MÉTRAUX's estimate (1951: 125) that Haitian market women seek profits of 20% on gross investment but are satisfied with 10%. MINTZ's own study of onion wholesalers in the St. Raphael region in northern Haiti found that 5% was considered to be quite satisfactory. Opportunities for substantially increasing scale of operations are limited. Market women seek advancement for their children through education.

375. ----. "Peasant Markets." Scientific American 203 (August 1960): 112-118+.

M

Describes the complex, orderly structure of what appears to be a chaotic marketing system. In addition to discussing the role of women as retailers and intermediaries, the role of truckers is explained. Trucking is regarded as a risky enterprise, with demand too uncertain and too decentralized to permit bulk handling of cargoes.

376. ----. "Petits cultivateurs et prolétaires ruraux dans la région des Caribes." In Les problèmes agraires des Amériques Latines. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1967. Pp. 93-100. [LTC: HD 320.5 P76; AU: HD 320.5 Z63 C6 1965]

T Y/E

Comparative description and analysis of agrarian structures in Haiti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico.



377. ----. "Pratik: Haitian Personal Economic Relationships." In Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society (1961): 54-63. (Reprinted in Peasant Society: A Reader, comp. Jack A. POTTER. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967. Pp. 98-109.) [LTC and GWU: GT5680 P6]
- MORAL (1959) estimated that 50,000 women and 15,000 men were engaged in trade. MINTZ believes that these figures are too low, excluding children under 14 and numerous part-time, unlicensed intermediaries who move in and out of this occupation. Discusses pratik, the institutionalized personal economic relationship between buyers and sellers which provides both groups a certain degree of security in the marketplace. Includes a description of the non-institutional rural credit market.
378. ----. "Standards of Value and Units of Measure in the Fond-des-Nègres Market Place, Haiti." Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Journal 91 (1961): 23-28.
- "Different sorts of measures are used for different products, and no such unit as the ounce, readily translatable from one weight or volume measure to another, enters into calculations. Scales are not used in local trade and solids and liquids are not sold by familiar numbered unit measures of any sort. Measures vary considerably from market region to market region; many products are sold neither by number nor by weight; the same name will be used for measures of different sizes, and vice-versa" (MINTZ). Despite this apparent chaos, the author argues that there is considerable underlying order in the units and measures used.
379. ----. "A Tentative Typology of Eight Haitian Market Places." Revista de Ciencias Sociales (Puerto Rico) 4 (March 1960): 15-58.
380. Missionary Church Association of Haiti. "Community Development Report, Plateau Central, Haiti." N.p., 29 September 1976. Pp. 9 . [UN/H]
- Describes work with grain storage, drinking water, plows, demonstration gardens, fish ponds, honey bees, and a community store.
381. Mississippi State University. Seed Technology Laboratory. Seed Consultation in Haiti, 29 Oct-

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14 Nov. 1973. Services rendered under the Agreement between AID/W and MSU, Contract No. AID/CM/TA-C-73-34. Mississippi State, Miss., December 1973. Pp. 68. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

382. MONNET, J.E. "La culture du bananier plantain dans les plaines des Trois Rivières: Note préliminaire." [Port-au-Prince], July 1973. Pp. 26. [UN/H: 0510/73/15]

T

Argues that the basses vallées de Trois Rivières are particularly suitable for the production of plantains. Development of the area's potential will require extension work and long-term financing. Diseases, pests, and soil salinity are problems that must be overcome.

383. MONTGOMERY, Ernest E. "A Development Finance Company in the Republic of Haiti: A Pre-Feasibility Report." Presented to USAID/Haiti. Arlington, Va., November 1975.

Cr

Argues that a development finance company devoted exclusively to agribusiness investments directly affecting small farmer income is not viable. If it emphasized agribusiness loans generally, however, it would be feasible and desirable.

384. MOORE, O. Ernest. Haiti: Its Stagnant Society and Shackled Economy. New York: Exposition Press, 1972. Pp. x + 281. U.S. Dept. State: HC157 H2 M2; AU and NAL: HC157 H2 M58; LTC: HC157 H2 M58

Cr M N T Y/E

General economic survey by a former UN monetary and fiscal adviser to the Haitian government (1951-56). Argues that the economy retrogressed after 1957, following a period of growth in the early and mid-1950s. Notes that the lack of cadastral records makes land tenure insecure. Describes production trends and technological practices for major crops and livestock. Discusses weaknesses in agricultural education, extension, and credit. Agrees with MORAL (1959) that banana, sugar, and cacao production should be based on large plantations, on which peasants would work as employees. Other crops would continue to be grown on small farms, with the government providing assistance in production and marketing.

385. MORAL, Paul. "La culture du café en Haiti: Des plantations coloniales aux 'jardins' actuels." Cahiers d'Outre-Mer 8 (July-September 1955): 233-256. M T
- Compares the pre-independence plantation system with the smallholdings of today.
386. ----. L'économie haïtienne. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1959. Pp. 190. [LTC: HC157 H2 M6; FAMV: H330.9 M82] M T Y/E
- An important source, reporting and interpreting considerable data from the 1950 census. Expresses concern about the effects of population pressure on the land. Proposes reforestation, land tenure reforms, road-building to improve farmers' access to markets, and reforms to reduce the power of the elite in the marketing process. Suggests that bananas, sugar, and cacao be grown as plantation crops.
387. ----. "Le 'faciès agraire' haïtien: Définition--problèmes." In Problèmes agraires des Amériques Latines. Paris: Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, 1967. Pp. 101-108. [LTC: HD320.5 P76; AU: HD320.5 Z63 C6 1965] M T Y/E
- Discusses landholding patterns, production technology, and marketing. Notes that cooperative efforts in Haitian agriculture have been limited; even the few successful projects have not influenced other areas. Given continued population growth in rural areas, concern is expressed about the future of Haitian agriculture; but no detailed program of improvement is presented.
388. ----. "La maison rurale en Haïti." Cahiers d'Outre-Mer 10 (April-June 1957): 117-130. Y/E
- Detailed description of rural housing differences by region and income class.
389. ----. Le paysan haïtien. Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose, 1961. Pp. 375. [LTC: Mem HN212 M6] M T Y/E
390. ----. "Réflexions sur la vie rural haïtienne." Conjonction (Port-au-Prince) 60-61 (?): 92-107. M T Y/E

391. MOREAU, Louis. Aménagement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières, Haiti: Aspects de la coopération et du crédit agricole dans la zone du projet. Rapport Technique No. 3. Port-de-Paix: UNDP/FAO, November 1974. Pp. 326. [UN/H: 0550/75/26]

Cr T Y/E

The average loan amount received by an individual farmer (as a member of a credit society) was only US\$ 11.26. The average farm unit in the area has 1.37 has. Some soils are excellent, but population pressure has caused them to be overworked. Medium-term credit (4-5 years) is needed for infrastructure works to reverse soil erosion. Production credit for fertilizer and other inputs is also needed.

392. MORSS, Elliott R.; RIEGELMAN, Mary Ann; and SWEET, Charles F. Design for a Small Farmer Rural Development Project in Haiti. A Report Prepared for AID under Contract No. AID/CM/ta-C-73-41. Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., December 1975. Pp. 29 + Appendices. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

Cr M T Y/E

393. MOSHER, Arthur T. Technical Cooperation in Latin-American Agriculture. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957. Pp. 73-99 on Haiti. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

T Y/E

Description and critical evaluation of U.S. technical assistance programs in Latin America in the 1940s and 1950s by one of the leading figures in international agricultural development. The program in Haiti emphasized irrigation and extension--and, says the author, neglected other aspects of agricultural development such as research and education. The U.S. advisers, it is argued, did not realize that extension efforts, standing alone, would have very limited effects. The Haitian government, on the other hand, placed too much reliance on irrigation. The U.S. program is criticized for poor management and lack of continuity of U.S. technicians. Problems on the Haitian side included political appointments and a weak commitment to agricultural development. Insecure land titles are said to be a major problem. The author concludes that "there is no quick way to raise agricultural production and the level of rural living in Haiti."

394. MOUTON, Georges. Crédit agricole et coopération en Haiti. Report No. TAA/HAI/8. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1956. Pp. 110. [UN/H: 0570/56/04] Cr
- Summary of agricultural conditions in Haiti and description of agricultural credit institutions, the first of which (IDAI's predecessor) became operational in 1952. Recommends the formation of cooperatives.
395. ----. Crédit agricole et coopération en Haiti. Report No. TAO/HAI/12. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1960. Pp. 23. [UN/H: 0570/60/03] Cr M T Y/E
- Peasants are reluctant to use credit because most of them lack a clear title to the land. Title security is made difficult by lack of a cadastral system. Argues that peasants generally are not ready for credit because they lack sufficient technical knowledge. Recommends the formation of cooperatives.
- Multinational Agribusiness Systems Inc. (MASI).  
(See BERTRAND, Alvin L. et al.)
396. MUÑOZ, H., and CUBILLOS, C. Commentaires sur le projet d'élevage conduit par l'IDAI dans le Sud d'Haiti. Document No. 02 LH/73. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. [IICA/H; FAMV] Cr M T
397. MURRAY, Gerald F. "Aspects de l'actuelle organisation économique et sociale des paysans dans la plaine des Gonaïves." In Rapport de la mission préparatoire de l'IICA dans la zone du projet de développement de la basse plaine des Gonaïves. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. M T Y/E
398. ----. "The Evolution of Haitian Peasant Land Tenure." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, New York, 1977. Pp. 700. [USAID/H] M T Y/E
- A detailed study of land tenure arrangements near Thomazeau in the Cul-de-Sac region.
399. ----, and ALVAREZ, María. La commercialisation des haricots en Haiti: Une étude exploratoire. Document No. 07 LH/73. Port-au-Prince, IICA, June 1973. Pp. 60. [IICA/H; UN/H (English version); USAID/H (English version); FAMV] M
- This study is based on interviews and observations of women engaged in marketing in a community in the Cul-de-Sac region specializing in

beans. The study shows that the marketing system is complex, has no written record of transactions, operates with deeply rooted norms of secrecy regarding prices and profits, is characterized by many small transactions, and makes use of pratik (personalized regular trading relations) at all stages. The findings are similar to those in Sidney MINTZ's studies of marketing in Haiti and Jamaica; there are also similarities with the bazaars (pasar) in Java. The extent to which the results can be generalized for all of Haiti is not known; additional studies would be needed to make this determination.

400. ----, and ----. "Haitian Bean Circuits: Cropping and Trading Maneuvers among a Cash-Oriented Peasantry." In Working Papers in Haitian Society and Culture, ed. Sidney W. MINTZ. Occasional Papers No. 4. New Haven: Antilles Research Program, Yale University, c1975. Pp. 85-126.

M T Y/E

Discussion of marketing channels for beans based on research in the Cul-de-Sac region, where beans are an important cash crop. Argues that Haitian peasants are not as isolated as is commonly believed; much of their behavior is determined by events outside their communities. (Gross) income from 0.25 carreau of beans is US\$ 50 immediately after harvest, and more later. Though quite profitable relative to other crops, beans may not be grown because of salinity, insufficient water, or lack of funds to purchase seed. Other information on production technology is also provided.

401. NADAL, Francisco, and FIORI, Ernani. Proposition pour l'étude préliminaire de la situation du système institutionnelle du secteur agricole en Haiti. Document No. 32 LH/76. Port-au-Prince: IICA, January 1976. [UN/H: 0505/76/06; IICA/H; FAMV] [RESTRICTED]
402. NARCISSE, Tancrede. "Les problèmes de l'aviculture en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 2, No. 4 (July 1952): 1-6. [FAMV]
403. NEAL, Marian. "U.N. Technical Assistance Programs in Haiti." International Conciliation 468 (February 1951): 81-118.

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Description and review of the activities of

(1) the U.N. Mission to Haiti in 1948 (whose report was published in 1949), (2) the U.N. Permanent Representative, (3) the UNESCO education project in the Marbial Valley (see MÉ-TRAUX 1951), and (4) the WHO-UNICEF yaws eradication campaign. Argues that technical assistance must be supplemented by public and private investment from abroad.

404. "New Rural Code in Haiti." International Labour Review 86 (December 1962): 576-577.

T Y/E

Describes key provisions of the new Rural Code, which contains provisions relating to rural property, cultivation, soil and forest conservation, irrigation systems, rural industries, agricultural marketing and storage, health, and law enforcement. "Rural sections" are established as the smallest of Haiti's administrative units; they are to be managed by administrative boards led by literate community leaders. Technical and financial assistance is promised for cooperatives. Unwritten lease agreements, it is stipulated, are valid for (1) 3 years for annual crops or nurseries, (2) 5 years for pastures, banana groves, and cotton fields, (3) 17 years for coconut groves, orchards, and rubber plantations, and (4) 10 years for other crops which cannot be harvested before 3 years. In the case of leased land already under cultivation, lease lengths for categories (2)-(4) are reduced to 3, 9, and 5 years, respectively.

405. NICHOLLS, David. Economic Dependence and Political Autonomy: The Haitian Experience. Occasional Paper Series, No. 9. Montreal: Centre for Development Area Studies, 1974. Pp. 45.  
[LTC Files Ha 31.5 N41]

M T Y/E

406. NICOLAS, Schiller. "Introduction de variétés de manguiers de Floride en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 2 (2nd Quarter 1958): 22-24. [FAMV]

M T

Argues that Haiti should replace its inferior varieties of mango trees with various Florida varieties. This would permit an expansion of exports to the U.S., a market which Florida itself cannot fully satisfy.

407. NIVROSE, Fritz; SERAPHIN, Léonvil; and DUVAIL-SAINT, Malherbe. L'irrigation en Haiti:

T

Situation actuelle, problèmes et perspectives.  
Port-au-Prince, November 1976. [UN/H: 0550/76/  
11]

408. OLCOTT, Harold S. and NICOLAS, Gabriel. "Food Technology in Haiti." Food Technology 13, No. 9 (1969): 10-18. T
409. OLIVERES, Ramón. El imperialismo yanqui en América: La dominación política y económica del continente. Buenos Aires, 1952. Pp. 44-108 on Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. M
410. Organisme de Développement de la Vallée de l'Artibonite (ODVA). Plan and Program for Development of the Artibonite Valley. Port-au-Prince, 1952. U.S. Dept. State: HD1841 A31] Cr M T Y/E
411. ----. Plan for the Agro-Industrial Development of the Artibonite Valley. Port-au-Prince (?), 1960. Cr M T Y/E
412. ----. Vallée de l'Artibonite: Programme de développement de cinq ans, 1971-1976. Port-au-Prince, 29 June 1971. Pp. 64 + maps. [AID/W: LA/CAR; FAMV] Cr M T
- Description of the land, infrastructure works completed, and areas irrigated. Argues that the Conseils Communautaires can play an important role in area development. Presents a long list of very general goals and objectives. Budget details are provided for some sub-projects but in other cases it is not possible to make a connection between financial resources available and the goals and objectives established.
413. Organization of American States (OAS). Haiti: Mission d'assistance technique intégrée. 3 vols. Washington, D.C., 1972. Pp. 160 + 235 + 212 [USAID/H; PAHO: HC157 .H1 068; U.S. Dept. State EC157 H207; NAL: HC157 H207; AID/W:LA/DR/RD] Cr M N T
- A major survey of the institutional structure of the Haitian government; the status of major economic sectors (education, transport, industry, agriculture, and tourism); and the country's natural resource endowments.
414. ----. L'infrastructure du transport en Haiti. Rapport Technique No. 1. Port-au-Prince: OAS, September 1969. Pp. 47. [UN/H] M



415. ----. Les rapports hydro-météorologiques et hydrologiques réalisés en Haïti. Report of the Groupe de Ressources Naturelles Hydrauliques et d'Hydrogéologie. Port-au-Prince, 1969. Pp. 20. [UN/H]

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416. ----. Technical Assistance Mission to Haiti. [Washington, D.C.], August 1967. Pp. 59. [AID/W: LA/CAP]

T

Report of an OAS mission in August 1967 which identified possible technical assistance programs. Reports that the quality of Haitian technicians is relatively high, with many having received graduate training abroad. Notes a growing interest by the government in receiving technical assistance from international agencies. Emphasizes the need for basic data collection in agriculture and natural resources. Specific assistance is recommended for a natural resources survey.

417. OTTO, Leonard Henry. "Case Study of an Intensive Vegetable Cultivation Project in the Artibonite Valley, Haiti, and Its Contribution to Agricultural Development." M.S. Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., September 1963. Pp. 88. [AID Ref.: HA338.175 G91]

M T Y/E

Describes a joint-farming project among small-holders with which the author was associated during 1960-62 as a USAID advisor. Project success is attributed to favorable agronomic conditions, good access to markets, effective coordination among government agencies, and political, social, and economic stability.

418. OUAZZANI, Tayeb. Rapport de mission relatif à l'organisation d'un système de crédit agricole dans la basse plaine de Gonaïves. FAO Report No. AT2535. Rome: FAO, 1968. Pp. 62. [UN/H: 05/67/06]

Cr

Recommendations include better coordination between the credit programs of IDAI and the BCA, increasing the BCA's resources, and the organization of small farmers into credit societies and other groups.

419. OUELETTE, Gérard J. "Rapport d'une visite effectuée à la Faculté d'Agronomie et Médecine Vétérinaire de la République d'Haïti pour le compte de la Faculté des Sciences de l'Agric-

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culture et de l'Alimentation de l'Université Laval et de l'Institut Interaméricain des Sciences Agricoles de 4 au 8 novembre 1972." Québec, 1972. Pp. 16.

420. PALLAS, P. Enquête hydrogéologique et prospection géophysique dans la plaine d'Aquin. Port-au-Prince: FAO, 1967. Pp. 16. [UN/H]

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421. PALMER, Ernest Charles. "Land Use and Landscape Change along the Dominican-Haitian Borderlands." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1976.

Cr M N T Y/E

Comparative historical study by a geographer of the Belladère-Elias Piña area. "In Haiti, where soil depletion is more advanced, the fallow has been practically eliminated. Deprived of the fallow as a means of restoring soil fertility, the Haitian farmers have expanded their system of intercropping and developed additional techniques including hill-side terracing, mulching, composting and contouring by which they are able to maintain their land in continuous production" [Author's abstract]. Maintains that the lack of progress on the Haitian side of the border is due in large part to lack of continuity of government policy and inattention to land management programs. A valuable source.

422. PARET-LIMARDO, Lise. "La conservation des ressources naturelles en Haiti: Lutte contre le gaspillage." Civilisations 4 (1954): 399-407.

T Y/E

Describes deforestation and other practices leading to natural resource depletion. Discusses the U.S.-financed Artibonite Valley project. Argues that legislation is needed to provide land tenure security to farmers.

423. PAREZ, M. Développement de l'élevage dans le sud et le centre d'Haiti: Etablissement d'un service d'insémination artificielle. Rapport de mission. Document No. W/KO563. Rome: FAO, 1976. Pp. 51. [UN/H: 0520/76/18]

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424. PASTO, Tuure A. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur l'éducation de base et la vulgarisation en matière d'utilisation des terres et de conservation des sols dans le cadre de l'expérience-témoin de la vallée de Marbial. FAO Report No. 281. Rome: FAO, August 1954. Pp. 19. [UN/H: 0550/54/03]

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425. PECK, Hébert. "Notes sur la culture du sisal." Bulletin Agricole (Haïti) 2, No. 1 (January 1952): 1-4. [FAMV] T
426. PERRUCHOND, Maurice. "Haïti: Considérations sur le développement économique du littoral sud." N.p.: CTC, n.d. Pp. 26. [FAMV:10] T Y/E
427. PETRUC, T.C. Bases pour une planification agricole: Rapport au Gouvernement. FAO Report No. AT 2957. Rome: FAO, 1971. Pp. 44. [UN/H: 0505/71/05; LTC Files: Ha 5.8 P28] T
- Brief description of the agricultural sector, types of land and soils available, major products, and agricultural planning activities. Presents recommendations for strengthening agricultural planning.
428. PFROMMER, Carol V., ed. Evaluation of the Haitian American Community Help Organization, Phase II. Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haïti, October 1976. Pp. 313. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR; UN/H] M N T Y/E
- Detailed evaluation of HACHO's programs in the Northwest. Includes data on income, farm size, and land tenure, obtained from a survey of 243 households. HACHO, it is argued, has a mixed record: it has been most effective in road maintenance and construction and in the provision of potable water; but its agricultural programs are given very low marks. It is recommended that agricultural programs be strengthened (to second priority behind relief from hunger and disease), and that lower priority be given to health and community development programs.
429. PIERCE, R.O. Report on Land Grading and Development of the Artibonite Irrigation Project in Haïti. FAO Report No. 5, TA/57/S/3, Groupe 4. Rome: FAO, March 1951. Pp. 8. [UN/H: 0550/51/02] T
430. PIERRE, G. et al. Evaluation de la laiterie de Damien: Conditions nécessaires à son rentabilité et possibilité d'intégration d'une coopérative. Cours National en Préparation et Evaluation de Projets de Développement Agricole. Pp. 120. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. [IICA/H; USAID/H] M T
431. PIERRE-CHARLES, Gérard. La economía haitiana y su vía de desarrollo. Trans. María Teresa Cr M T Y/E

TORAL. México: Cuadernos Americanos, 1965. Pp. 331. [LTC: HC157 H2 P5] [French version published by Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris, 1967.]

An important, comprehensive analysis of the Haitian economy, written from a Marxist viewpoint. States that Haiti's attempt to develop as an appendage of U.S. capitalism has been unsuccessful. However, it is argued, Haiti is not yet prepared for socialism; what is needed instead is a reformist, "non-capitalist" strategy relying on both State and collective enterprises. Argues that landownership is very unequally distributed and calls for a redistribution of private and government lands and a comprehensive agricultural development program including credit, technical assistance, etc.

432. ----. "Haiti: esencia y realidad del desarrollo." Revista Mexicana de Sociología 31 (July-September 1969): 589-608.

T

Description of the economy and of the decline in GDP during the 1960s. Argues that a revolutionary political and economic transformation is needed for Haiti to escape from its low level of development. Calls for an integrated agrarian reform based on cooperative development, the provision of credit, and the adoption of modern production techniques.

433. PIERRE-LOUIS, Félix. "Maladies des plantes économiques d'Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 4, No. 3 (May-June 1955): 1-51. [FAMV]

T

434. ----, and DADAÏLLE, Bertin. "Les maladies du cacaoyer en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 5, No. 2 (January-March 1956): 1-7. [FAMV]

T

435. ---- et al. "Réaction du shallu égyptien à la fertilisation du sol." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 6, No. 2 (2nd Quarter 1958): 13-15. [FAMV]

T

Suggests that all cultivators of this sorghum variety use well decomposed compost. Cottonseed cake also makes a good fertilizer. Chemical fertilizers should be employed with care after careful determination of soil characteristics.

436. PIERRE-LOUIS, Fritz. Géologie d'Haiti. Paris: Editions de l'Ecole, 1971.

T

437. PINES, James M. "AID and Nutrition in Haiti." Report on a Field Visit to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 21-27 August 1976. Contract No. AID/ta-C-2217. Washington, D.C.: TransCentury Corporation, 9 September 1976. Pp. 25. [AID/W: LA/CAR] N
- Review of the status of nutrition planning and ongoing nutrition activities in Haiti; identification of possible AID programs; presentation of a draft nutrition strategy suggested for AID; and a discussion of the technical feasibility of various nutrition programs.
438. POLICARD, J.E. Cycle d'études interrégional des Nations Unies sur le cabotage, les services de rassemblement et de distribution de la cargaison et les services de ferries. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1969. Pp. 15. [UN/H] M
439. "Progrès réalisés dans le domaine de l'agriculture par le Gouvernement du Président Magloire." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 4, No. 4 (July 1955): 1-50. [FAMV] T
440. Projet de Développement Régional Intégré de Petit-Goâve et Petit-Trou-de-Nippes (DRIPP). Projet de renforcement institutionnel des services du Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (DARNDR) à Petit-Goave. Port-au-Prince and Petit-Goave, April 1977. Pp. 42 + Annexes. SAIG T
- Notes that small farmers are unaware of improved methods of cultivation which could increase their production and income. Describes the large extension and other technical assistance inputs proposed under this Canadian-financed project. Technical assistance will be provided through the District office of DARNDR in Petit-Goâve, not independently.
441. RAEDER-ROITZSCH, J.E., and ZENNY, F. Reboisement et lutte contre l'érosion, Haiti: Planification, politique et législation forestaires. Working Document No. WS/H0018. Rome: FAO, 1975. Pp. 86. [UN/H: 0540/75/19] M T
- Review of forestry resources, production, marketing, and government policy. Detailed review of forestry legislation. Annex 6 is a draft of a proposed comprehensive new forestry law.

442. RAWSON, I.G., and BERGGREN, G. "Family Structure, Child Location, and Nutritional Disease in Rural Haiti." Journal of Tropical Pediatrics 19 (1973): 288-298. N
443. RAY, Luther. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur la construction de silos expérimentaux pour l'emmagasinement des grains. FAO Report No. 85. Rome: FAO, 1953. Pp. 23. [UN/H: 0510/53/04] T  
Nuts and bolts of silo construction, with photographs showing how to do it.
444. REKLEWSKI, M. "Note de travail sur l'étude de factibilité des aménagements hydroagricoles et sur un programme possible de développement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières." Port-au-Prince (?): FAO (?), May 1975. Pp. 9. [UN/H: 550/75/23] T
445. ----. "Report on Consultancy Mission to Project HAI 13, 17 February-27 March 1972." [Port-au-Prince: UN], March 1972. Pp. 3 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0505/72/15] T  
Notes that extension programs of DARNDR and IDAI sometimes result in duplication of effort; better coordination is required between these two organizations. Presents a rough estimate of costs for a 5-year regional development program in the Les Cayes area.
446. Research Corporation. Williams-Waterman Fund. Appraisal of Nutrition in Haiti. New York, n.d. Pp. 123. [AID Ref.: HA641.1 W728] N
447. RIAÑO-SERRANO, Fernando. Diagnostic socio-économique de l'îlot de développement de Desarmes, Artibonite, Haiti. Document No. 30 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA-DARNDR, September 1975. Pp. 47 + Annex. [USAID/H; IICA/H; FAMV] Cr M T Y/E  
Survey of 10% of the households in the area [N = 42; sample determination not made clear] providing detailed and very useful information on land tenure, on-farm and off-farm employment, hired labor, use of credit, climate and soils, topography, health, religion, perceived needs, use of modern inputs, crop and livestock production and marketing, and purchases of food and clothing.
448. RICHARDON, Pierre Joseph D. Programa Forestal para la República de Haiti. Quito: Universidad Central del Ecuador, 1967. T

449. RINGUELET, J.A. Considerations pour l'amélioration du système de crédit agricole à l'Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel (IDAI). Document No. 15 LH/74. Port-au-Prince, IICA, 1974. Pp. 28. [FAMV] Cr
450. [RIVAILLÉ, Yves]. "Projet de programme de formation des agents polyvalents." Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1957. Pp. 15. [UN/H: 05/57/03] T
- Proposed training program for multipurpose rural community development workers.
451. ROCHAT, Serge. Abattoir-charcuterie des Cayes de la Société Anonyme de Boucherie: Raisons qui justifient le développement des installations réalisées par l'Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel (I.D.A.I.). Les Cayes: UN], September 1968. Pp. 43 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0520/68/05] M
452. ----. "Memorandum sur la transformation et la commercialisation des produits animaux--abattoirs, boucheries, etc." Port-au-Prince: United Nations, May 1971. Pp. irregular. [UN/H] M
453. ----. [Rapport sur abattage]. Port-au-Prince: UNDP, April 1972. Pp. 5. [UN/H: 0520/72/04] M
454. ROTBERG, Robert I., with CLAGUE, Christopher K. Haiti: The Politics of Squalor. A Twentieth Century Fund Study. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1971. [U.S. Dept. State: F1915 R6; AU and GWU: F1921 R74] Cr M N T Y/E
- An important study of politics and economics in Haiti, with a long and excellent bibliography. Even if the government were to change, it is argued, the potential for economic development is limited. The authors are pessimistic about the country's short-run future. Agricultural innovations, it is argued, are not adopted because they can rarely be introduced piecemeal, land tenure is insecure, time horizons are short, and bank credit is lacking. The authors see more of a future in tourism and manufacturing than in agriculture.
455. ROUTH, Martin H. Rapport définitif au Gouvernement d'Haiti: Les peches maritimes en Haiti. FAO Report No. 1290. Rome: FAO, 1961. Pp. 56. [UN/H: 0530/61/02] T

456. ----. Rapport provisoire au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur les peches maritimes en Haiti. FAO Report No. 721. Rome: FAO, 1958. Pp. 56. [UN/H: 05/58/04]

M T

Argues that the potential of maritime fisheries is sufficiently great to justify the creation of a permanent government fisheries organization. Recommends that the government encourage the formation of a commercial firm to fish for bonito off the coasts of Haiti. Also recommends development of inland fisheries and the establishment of a modern fish market in Port-au-Prince.

457. RUBIN, Vera, and SCHAEDEL, Richard P., eds. The Haitian Potential: Research and Resources of Haiti. New York: Teachers College Press, 1975. Pp. xxiv + 284. [AU and U.S. Dept. State: F1912 C63 1967; earlier version in USAID/H]

T Y/E

Papers presented at the Conference on Research and Resources of Haiti, November 1967, are grouped under 4 headings: Demography and Human Resources, Language and Literacy, Nutrition and Health, and Institutions. Agriculture is discussed in several papers, none of which is devoted principally to this subject. A paper on community development by SCHAEDEL refers to the "woefully dismal panorama presented by the functioning of the national institutions."

458. SADÉ, Albert; SHEMESH, Robert; and SELA, Hilel. Enquête agricole de la zone nord-ouest d'Haiti. Rapport de mission (26.1.1976-18.2.1976) présenté à la Banque Interaméricaine de Développement. Jerusalem: Ministry of Foreign Relations and Ministry of Agriculture, Israel, May 1976. Pp. 27 + maps. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

T

Argues that water is the major factor limiting agricultural development in the Northwest. Proposes that a development project be undertaken in the plaine de l'Arbre. A detailed hydrogeologic study of the area is recommended. The proposed project would include assistance for both irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture. Data are provided on temperature, rainfall and evapotranspiration.

459. SAINT CLAIR, Paul. IIème document relatif aux objectifs et à la strategie dans le cadre de DRIPP. Port-au-Prince: Projet DRIPP, 20 August

T



1976. Pp. 30. [SAIG]

Describes short-run and long-run project objectives and programs, and discusses additional research needed to formulate a regional development plan. Stresses the importance of irrigation. Suggests that production cooperatives be established if acceptable by local residents. Recommends that technical assistance initially be restricted to commercial farmers.

460. ----, "Exposé sur le programme DRIPP." Petit-Goâve, 10 January 1977. Pp. 21. [SAIG]

T

Describes the origins and objectives of the Petit-Goâve and Petit-Trou-de-Nippes regional development program, financed with Canadian assistance. Describes planned programs in agriculture including irrigation, a demonstration farm, and extension. Projected program spending during 1977-80 is US\$ 17.7 million, of which US\$ 8.2 million would be devoted to agriculture.

461. ----. Les îlots de développement: Nouvel instrument de la politique agricole du DARNDR. Document No. 12. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, January 1975. Pp. 29. [USAID/H; UN/H]

T

The îlots strategy is based on the successful Israeli-assisted Bas-Boen project in the Cul-de-Sac, where in 5 years yields are reported to have increased 3-4 times and incomes 4-8 times. An îlot is a small, well-defined geographic area where certain basic infrastructure exists for DARNDR to provide technical, economic, social, and institutional inputs. Assistance is to be provided in efficient use of water, use of agricultural machinery, improved cultural practices, health and nutrition, and farm management.

462. ----. Situation actuelle des cadres agricoles de niveaux supérieur et moyen et projection des besoins pour la période 1976-1985. Document No. 18. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, December 1975. Pp. 11. [UN/H: 0505/75/22]

T

Supply projections of agricultural technicians and projections of "needs" based on desired ratios of 4 middle-level technicians for each agronomist and 1 veterinary technician for each

6,000 head of livestock. The budgetary implications of meeting the needs are indicated.

463. ----, and DAUPHIN, Franklin. Résultats de l'enquête sur les exploitations agricoles de l'Arrondissement du Cap-Haitien. Document No. 13. Port-au-Prince: Unité de Programmation, DARNDR, March 1975. Pp. 41. [USAID/H; UN/H]

Y/E

Survey of households in 19 of the 20 enumeration sections in the Arrondissement du Cap-Haitien. Interviewers contacted approximately 70% (7,355) of the farm units, finding that 75.1% were owned; farm units averaged 2.3 carreaux, and the average number of parcels was 1.2.

464. SAINT FORT, Roger. "Proyecto para Haiti." Paper prepared for the Primer Curso Anual Sobre Reforma Agraria. Bogotá: Centro Interamericano de Reforma Agraria, 1964. 32 p. [LTC Files Ha 1 S13]

Y/E

465. SCHAEDEL, Richard P. An Essay on the Human Resources of Haiti. Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, May 1962. Pp. 117. [AID Ref.: HT301. 097294 S293; AID/W: LA/CAR]

Cr M N T Y/E

Historical background and results of an anthropological study conducted during 1961-62 in selected rural and urban communities in each of Haiti's 5 Departments. Includes estimates of farm income in these communities. Considerable detail is also provided land tenure, agricultural technology, and marketing. Obstacles to increased agricultural productivity are said to be small plots, lack of secure land tenure, and lack of knowledge of good farm practices, including those not dependent on credit.

466. SEBRELL, W.H., and KING, Kendall W. "The Role of Community Mothercraft Centers in Combating Malnutrition." In Malnutrition is a Problem of Ecology. Bibliotheca Nutritio Dieta No. 14. Basel: S. Karger, 1970.

N

467. ---- et al. "Appraisal of Nutrition in Haiti." American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 7, No. 5 (September-October 1959): 1-48. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD]

N

This study is based on a review of data on agricultural resources, food habits, and demo-

graphic conditions, and on clinical examinations of more than 3,000 persons in 17 communities. "The principal needs in the Haitian diet are for more foods with better protein content, more fat or oil, and foods with improved riboflavin and vitamin A values. Increased intake of iron and iodine are important. It is our opinion that these needs can be met within Haiti's own resources. Seasonally recurring deficiencies of ascorbic acid and riboflavin are probable. A number of specific recommendations are made which may be, for convenience, classified as immediate measures and long-range plans."

468. SEGAL, Aaron. "Haiti." In Population Policies in the Caribbean, ed. Aaron SEGAL. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, Lexington Books, 1975. Pp. 177-215. [AU: HB3545 S43]

Y/E

Description and analysis of population trends and policies. Argues that the public sector is not convinced that population growth is a major obstacle to development in Haiti. Only in the 1970s, it is said, have serious efforts at family planning begun; but these efforts are minimal. Considerable detail is provided on emigration.

469. SEVERYNS, Pierre. "Nutrition Program for Pre-school Children in Haiti." Mimeographed. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, 1967.

N

470. SIRINIT, Kosol et al. "Nutritional Value of Haitian Cereal-Legume Blends." Journal of Nutrition 86 (August 1965): 415-423.

N

"The nutritional value of various beans indigenous to Haiti was evaluated in the rat, both as a sole source of protein and when blended with rice, sorghum, or corn.... The quality of the protein in most of the blends was significantly inferior to casein, but comparable to Incaparina" (Authors' abstract).

471. SMITHERMAN, R. Oneal. "Technical Assistance in Freshwater Fisheries Development in Haiti, August 20-31, 1973." Auburn, Ala.: International Center for Aquaculture, Auburn University, 1973. Pp. 14. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD; ATD/W: LA/CAR]

T

A fishculture station was established at Damien in 1950, and fingerling production (carp and tilapia) was significant during 1958-66, when 4,722 ponds were built and stocked. After the fisheries director left in 1966 for a year's training, the budget for the program was cut and the program itself deteriorated rapidly. The fisheries director is dedicated, but both he and his assistant need additional training. Specific program recommendations are made, but it is noted that little can be accomplished without greater budgetary support.

472. SORDOILLET, R. Projets agricoles en Haiti: Mission d'identification. N.p.: SATEC, November 1972. Pp. 16 + Annexes. [ AID/W: LA/CAR ]

T

Report of a French technical mission. Five projects for possible French participation were identified: (1) a pilot project for increased production in the Artibonite Valley; (2) a development program in the Central Plateau, emphasizing livestock; (3) assistance to DARNDR to improve its capacity to undertake irrigation projects; (4) assistance to artisan fishing enterprises and conversion of some into industrial operations, and (5) assistance in the development of a national sugar plan. Estimates of project costs are provided.

473. SORENSON, L. Orlo and CHUNG, Do Sup. Grain Marketing and Market System Development in Haiti. Report No. 43. Manhattan: Food and Feed Grain Institute, Kansas State University, December 1973. Pp. 59. [ USAID/H; AID Ref.: HA658.809633 S713; AID/W: LA/CAR ]

M

Grain trading, it is reported, is characterized by personal relationships and the absence of mechanization or officially standardized trading units. The system is complex but effectively relates supply to demand. Storage depots are small or non-existent. Because of the low cost of human services, marketing costs do not appear to be high and storage losses seem low. Prices fluctuate considerably and market supplies are variable. Given the lack of data on grain production and on market organization and performance, it is recommended that efforts to change the marketing system proceed slowly and experimentally. Recommendations include market studies, personnel training, and the development of on- and off-farm storage facilities.

474. SPITZER, Daniel Charles. "A Contemporary Political and Socio-Economic History of Haiti and the Dominican Republic." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1972. Pp. 550. N T Y/E
- Attributes continued economic underdevelopment to neo-colonial hegemony. Irrational use of natural resources, ecological catastrophe, unemployment, and malnutrition are among the issues discussed in this context.
475. STEVERLYNCK, Jan. Aménagement agricole de la vallée des Trois Rivières, Haiti: Etude de factibilité. Rome: FAO, 1976. Pp. 147. [UN/H: 0550/76/04; SAIG ] Cr M N T Y/E
- Detailed description of the project, whose internal rate of return was calculated to be only 4.6 percent. Still, the project was considered socially desirable. Considerable statistical information is provided, including cost-of-production and profitability data for corn, sorghum, sugarcane, plantain, sweet potatoes, manioc, red beans, pois inconnu, sesame, soybeans, and cotton (traditional and improved methods). A very valuable source.
476. STREET, John M. "Historical and Economic Geography of the Southwest Peninsula of Haiti." M.A. Thesis (?), University of California at Berkeley, 1960. M T Y/E
477. STROUT, A.M. "Physical Elements in the Development of Haiti." Unpublished manuscript. Chicago, 1952. T Y/E
- Cited in FRIEDMANN (1954). Supports labor-intensive infrastructure projects, even though the productivity of Haitian workers is said to be very low.
478. SUGIER, Louis. L'accroissement des rendements agricoles en Haiti: Le problème des engrais chimiques. Project Haiti 8, EDAPS. Les Cayes: FAO, December 1968. Pp. 4. T
479. SWAN, Edward P. Assignment to Haiti: A Special Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1951. Pp. 21. [AID Ref.: HA312 S972 ] T Y/E

Largely descriptive account of the preparations

for the 1950 census and the tabulations of census results.

480. SYLVAIN, Jeanne. "Notes sur la famille haïtienne." Paper presented at the Premier Séminaire National pour Femmes Responsables." Port-au-Prince, 14 April 1974. Y/E
481. SYLVAIN, Pierre G. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haïti sur le plan quinquennal de café. Document No. 01 LH/72. Turrialba, Costa Rica: IICA, April 1972. Pp. 19. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD; UN/H: 0510/72/05; IICA/H; FAMV] T
482. ----. Rapport sur un programme de travail de la fédération des exportateurs de café d'Haïti. Report No. 42. Turrialba: IICA, February 1961. Pp. 16. [FAMV:4] M
483. TALON, P.A. "Rapport sur la création et l'exploitation d'un service de cabotage pour le transport des passagers et des marchandises le long du littoral haïtien et dans la mer des Caraïbes." [Port-au-Prince]: United Nations, 16 April 1965. Pp. 61 + Annexes. [UN/H] [RESTRICTED] M
484. TAMARI, Elias. "Willingness to Work in Groups." Memorandum. Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 19 July 1976. [USAID/H] T Y/E
485. TANIS, Alex Louis. "Possibilités de l'élevage des porcs dans la plaine des Cayes." Bulletin Agricole (Haïti) 3, No. 6 (July 1954): 28-32. [FAMV] T
486. ----, and DORZIN, Néomer. "Bilan et évaluation du projet HAI EDAPS-HAI 13 et 8." [Port-au-Prince]: FAO, May 1972. Pp. 22. [UN/H] Cr M T
- Description and brief evaluation of projects in irrigation, water supply, flood protection, construction and improvement of access roads, extension and demonstration, farm management, cooperatives and credit societies, soil conservation, livestock, and agricultural economics.
487. TANZI, Vito. "Export Taxation in Developing Countries: Taxation of Coffee in Haiti." Social and Economic Studies 25 (March 1976): 66-76. M

Describes coffee taxation and illustrates how it has discouraged production and caused some farmers to shift to subsistence crops. Notes that a reduction in coffee taxes, given the institutional structure of coffee production and marketing, might benefit intermediaries and exporters rather than producers.

488. THAI, C.T. Les sols de la plaine de Petit-Goâve et du bassin versant de la rivière Barette en Haïti. N.p.: DRIPP, 1976. Pp. 92.

T

489. THEARD, Jean. Possibilités d'améliorer les pâturages du plateau central. Port-au-Prince (?), 1968.

T

490. Tippetts, Abbett, McCarthy, and Stratton Engineers. Cul-de-Sac Plain Irrigation-Drainage-Flood Control Development. Port-au-Prince, March 1956. Pp. var. + maps. [USAID/H; AID/W: LA/CAR ]

T

Description of the area and detailed plans for irrigation, drainage, and flood control. The benefit-cost ratio for the irrigation and flood-control projects was estimated to be 2.21:1. Since the Peligre Power Project was expected to be constructed soon, a large dam for power purposes did not seem justified. Cultivation practices in the area are reported to be primitive: machetes and hoes are used for hand cultivation; oxen are used for transportation, but not for tilling the soil. Originally non-saline soils have become saline through use of salt-bearing irrigation water without adequate drainage.

491. TOLOU, Jean. Le développement du mouvement coopératif en République d'Haïti. [Port-au-Prince: UNDP, 1974 ]. Pp. 58. [UN/H: 0563/74/24 ]

Cr M T

An end-of-tour report which notes that the cooperative movement was of negligible importance when the project began and has shown little growth since then. Government support has been weak.

492. TORBERT, E.N. Plan and Programme for the Development of the Artibonite Valley. Port-au-Prince: ODVA, [1952 ]. Pp. 61. [UN/H ]

Cr M T Y/

493. TURCAN, Jan. Associations traditionnelles des paysans et leur place dans le programme de

T Y/

développement intégré de la région de Petit-Goave. Port-au-Prince: CIDA (Canada), 1975.

494. TURNER, P.E. Report on the Agricultural and Technological Aspects of Sugar Cane Production in Haiti. FAO Report No. 4, FAO/51/9/2446. Rome: FAO, 1951. Pp. 34. [UN/H: 05/51/03] T
- Argues that the most important step to take for lowering production costs is to raise soil fertility. Field experiments with fertilizer are recommended. Waste products from sugar mills can also be used to fertilize the soil. Cane nurseries are recommended to provide better seed material. Mechanization is advised.
495. UNDERWOOD, Frances W. The Marketing System in Peasant Haiti. Papers in Caribbean Anthropology, No. 60, ed. Sidney W. MINTZ. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1960; reprinted 1970. Pp. 36 + 2 plates. [AU: GN2 Y3 No. 60] M
- Traces the African and European origins of Haitian marketing; describes the structure and small scale of marketing operations; discusses the role of the State in regulating internal marketing; and notes the social and cultural implications of the marketing system.
496. United Nations. Les transports et voies de communication en Haiti. Document No. HAI-SD-0970. Port-au-Prince, 1973. [USAID/H] M
497. ----. Development Programme. Développement de la production caféière. Project No. HAI/74/010/A/01/12. Port-au-Prince, 31 August 1974. M T Y/E
498. ----. ----. Projet de reboisement, lutte contre l'érosion et mise en valeur des forets naturelles: Recueil de législation forestière haïtienne. UNDP/FAO Project HAI-72-012. Port-au-Prince, July 1974. [USAID/H] T
499. ----. ----. Road Study in Haiti. Document No. HAI-71-512. Port-au-Prince, June 1973. [USAID/H] M
500. ----. Haiti Office. "Evaluation du PRONUDERU du 3 janvier 1974 au 30 septembre 1976." Document de travail. Port-au-Prince: November 1976. Pp. 95 + Annexes. [UN/H: 0555/76/21] N
501. ----. Mission to Haiti. Report of the U.N. Cr M N T Y/E



Mission of Technical Assistance to the Republic of Haiti. Lake Success, N.Y., 1949.

Report of the first U.N. technical assistance mission to a developing country. For a critical review, see FRIEDMANN (1955).

502. United States. Agency for International Development. Haiti--Agricultural Feeder Roads. Capital Assistance Paper No. AID-DLC/P-2148. [AID Ref.: HA625.7 A265]

M

Documentation for a proposed \$ 5 million loan to construct 940 km of feeder roads over a 5-year period.

503. ----. ----. Haiti--Integrated Agricultural Development (Revised). Document No. AID-DLC/P-2195. Washington, D.C., 1976

Cr M T Y/E

504. ----. ----. Haiti--Small Farmer Improvement. Capital Assistance Paper No. AID/DLC/P-2029. Washington, D.C.: May 1974. Pp. 137 + Annexes. [AID Ref.: HA 338.17373 A265]

Cr M T Y/E

Documentation for a proposed loan to assist small coffee producers. Of the \$ 6 million requested, \$ 5 million would be used to purchase fertilizer.

505. ----. ----. Mission to Haiti. Permanent Maintenance Service of the National Road Network: Status Report, Loan 521-L-005. Port-au-Prince, 28 July 1975.

M

506. ----. ----. ----. Rural Sector Assessment of the Republic of Haiti. Prepared by Francis J. Le BEAU. Port-au-Prince, June 1974. Pp. 77. [SAIG; AID Ref.: HA630.97294 L442]

Cr M N T Y/E

Comprehensive overview of the Haitian agricultural sector. States that "the greatest single constraint to an effective attack on Haiti's agricultural problems is the evident lack of concern for the rural population on the part of the urban elite and certain elements of the responsible ministries" [Summary]. Argues that nationwide efforts dependent on a strong and effective ministry should be limited, and great reliance should be placed on local leadership. Suggests that AID devise area-oriented programs where irrigation systems exist or can be rehabilitated.

507. ----. ----. ----; and Haiti. Département de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural. Haitian-American Watershed Management Project. Port-au-Prince, 1962. Pp. 18. [AID Ref.: HT333.91097294 U58; U.S. Dept. State: GB1051 H3]

T

A brief description of a project in the Artibonite River Valley above the Peligre Dam. The project attempts to reduce siltation in the Peligre Reservoir to protect a US\$ 45 million investment in the dam and associated infrastructure.

508. ----. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law. Haitian Emigration. 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1964. Pp. vii + 36. [Y4.J 89/1: H 12/2]

Y/E

509. ----. ----. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Latin America and United States Policies: Report of Mike Mansfield on a Study Mission to Latin America. 87th Congress, 2nd Session, Document No. 82. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962. Pp. 85.

Cr

T Y/E

510. ----. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. Office of International Health. Syncrisis: The Dynamics of Health--Vol. VI: Haiti (Revised). An Analytical Series on the Interactions of Health and Socio-economic Development. Washington, D.C., 1975. Pp. 88. [SAIG]

N Y/E

Contains demographic data and information on nutrition. Notes that cooperative effort is not common. Argues that peasants resist producing export crops, since most of the benefits go to the government and to state-licensed middlemen.

511. ----. Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Agricultural Progress in Haiti. Washington, D.C., July 1949. Pp. 34. [AID Ref.: HA630.97294 I59]

T Y/E

Brief history of agriculture in Haiti and of the work of the U.S.-supported SCIPPA, established in 1944. Notes that land tenure is not secure; because of the absence of a cadastral system providing safe titles, "litigation is a constant preoccupation of the land holder."

Emphasizes the importance of extension work and irrigation.

512. ----. ----. "Report on Agricultural Technical Assistance Program: Haiti." Typewritten. Washington, D.C., 14 July 1953. Pp. 11. [AID Ref.: HA338.1 I59] Cr T
- States that "an impoverished soil, very poor roads, inadequate transportation, marketing and extremely prohibitive agricultural credit often costing from 20 percent to even 50 percent per month, all are seriously hampering the development of agriculture and tend to keep small farmers in constant poverty." Describes U.S. assistance efforts in soil and water conservation, improved seeds and breeding, formation of credit unions, establishment of 4-C clubs, etc.
513. ----. International Cooperation Administration. Agricultural Development Plan for the Northern Department--Pote Cole. [Port-au-Prince], 1958 (?). Pp. irregular. [UN/H: 0555/58/02] Cr M T Y/E
- Describes population, land ownership patterns, and crop and livestock production. Among the problems are poor land use (fertile lands producing sisal, mountain lands devoted to grains), poor transport, lack of proper storage facilities, lack of operating capital, unstable weather, sharp price fluctuations, lack of research, lack of technical assistance, and a confused land tenure situation. Landowners have unclear titles, tenants do not have secure leases, and there is a high degree of absentee ownership. Several large agricultural companies are located in the area, one with 40,000 has. and another with about 18,000 has. Two families are reported to have holdings of about 4,000 has. each. A development program for the area is outlined.
514. ----. Operations Mission to Haiti. Agricultural Program Activities, 1959-1960. [Port-au-Prince], May 1960. Pp. 13. [AID/W: LA/DR/RD] Cr M T
- Brief descriptions of technical assistance activities of USOM/HAITI, whose Agriculture Division staff had increased to 28. The description of the soil erosion/watershed management problem is remarkably similar to what one reads today. The dam and irrigation project

built in the Artibonite Valley cost \$ 40 million; annual losses attributable to silt deposits are estimated at \$ 4 million.

515. ----. Aspects of Agriculture in Haiti. Port-au-Prince, May 1959. Pp. 19. [ AID/W: LA/DR/RD ] Cr M T Y/E
- Summary of land, climate, population, crops, cultivation practices, marketing, credit, research, and extension. Notes that "the state owns...large areas of land much of which is occupied by tenants under a lease status as well as tenants without rental arrangements."
516. University of Haiti. Faculté d'Agronomie et de Médecine Vétérinaire. Programme des études et règlements généraux. Port-au-Prince, 1972. Pp. 138. [ USAID/H ] T
517. URANO, James A. "Production de la tomate en Haïti." Bulletin Agricole (Haïti) 3, No. 7 (August 1954): 14-19 (Part I) and 3, No. 8 (September 1954): 1-14. [ FAMV ] M T
518. ----, and ANDERSON, John W. "La tomate (cueillete, emballage, vente)," Bulletin Agricole (Haïti) 3, No. 1 (February 1954): 12-18. [ FAMV ] M T
519. UZUREAU, C. Aspects de la mécanisation dans le projet "Enquêtes et Démonstrations Agricoles dans la Péninsule Sud d'Haïti." Rapport No. WS/B1753. Rome: FAO, January 1971. Pp. 21. [ UN/H: 0510/71/06 ] T
- Recommends that the project emphasize simple pieces of equipment for small farmers.
520. VAKILI, Nader G. "Maladies des haricots (*phaseolus vulgaris*) rencontrées dans les plaines d'Haïti." In Maladies des haricots en Haïti. Document No. 06LH/73. Port-au-Prince: IICA, 1973. Pp. 1-11. [ UN/H: 0510/73/06, also available in English; IICA/H; FAMV ] T
- Identifies bean diseases and makes recommendations for their control.
521. VALLES, Marie Therèse. Les idéologies coopératives et leur applicabilité en Haïti. Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose, 1967. Pp. 318. [ NAL: ID No. 70-9292080 ] M T

522. VAN DEN HEIJDEN, H. La situation économique et sociale de la plaine des Gonaïves et du Département du Nord-Ouest. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1963. Pp. 33 + Tables. [ UN/H: 0505/63/01 ] M T Y/E
523. ----. Tableaux No. LXIII à LXXXIII tirés du rapport sur les fluctuations de prix de diverses denrées. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1954-1959. Pp. 21 + Annexes. [ UN/H: 0561/63/02 ] M
- Quarterly price data for 21 products in 10 cities.
524. VAN DER GOES, Jacobus J. Recommandations pour l'augmentation du rendement de l'industrie sucrière dans la plaine des Cayes. Port-au-Prince: United Nations, 1962. Pp. 43. [ UN/H: 0510/62/02 ] T
- Argues that poor milling technology results in annual losses of US\$ 236,000; an additional US\$ 240,000 is lost because of poor cane quality.
525. VAVAL, Ernest, and WIGGIN, Charles B., Jr. La culture de légumes. Bulletin No. 1, Programme de Nutrition et Développement Rural (PRONUDERU). Port-au-Prince, July 1976. Pp. 30. [ UN/H: 0510/76/07 ] T
- Bulletin on vegetable cultivation designed for extension agents, teachers, nutrition and community development workers, etc. Specific crops discussed are tomatoes, carrots, beets, egg-plant, cabbages, lettuce, and onions.
526. VERNY, O. "A Home Economist's Experience in Rural Senegal and Haiti." Nutrition Newsletter 10, No. 2 (April/June 1972): 21-23. [ NAL: QP141 A1 N8 ] N
527. VICTOR, Jean A. Le bilan hydrique: Un facteur limitant dans les plaines de Petit-Goave. Note Technique No. 1. N.p.: DRIPP, 1975. T
528. ----. "Quelques caractéristiques physico-chimiques des sols de Petit-Goave et des environs." Exposé donné au Séminaire National de Science et Technologie, 29 novembre-2 décembre 1976. Port-au-Prince, November 1976. [ UN/H: 0550/76/12 ] T

Argues that available information on Haitian soils is weak. Reviews the existing literature. Soils in Petit-Goâve are poor, but their deterioration is not irreversible.

529. VICTOR, Roger. "Aperçu sur la culture du riz dans la vallée de l'Artibonite." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 1, No. 2 (June 1950): 1-5. [FAMV] T Y/E

Describes rice varieties and cultural practices. Yields range from 21.5 to 25.9 kg./cx. Labor requirements per carreau total 224 work-days. Recommends improved technology, including mechanization.

530. ----. "La culture du riz en Haiti." Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) 3. No. 7 (August 1954): 1-9. [FAMV] T Y/E

Description of growing conditions, varieties, soil preparation, and cultural practices. Estimated labor requirements are 1,309 hours per hectare. If one assumes a work-day of 6 hours, as seems to be standard, this would mean 218 work-days/ha. Yields in the Artibonite Valley are estimated to be 3,000-8,000 pounds (13.6-36.4 kg.) per carreau (paddy).

531. VITON, Albert. The Economic Aspects of Expansion of Sugar Production in Haiti. FAO Report No. 34, FAO/52/7/4242. Rome: FAO, 1952. Pp. 51. [UN/H] [RESTRICTED] T

532. ----. Rapport au Gouvernement d'Haiti sur la production sucrière. FAO Report No. 34. Rome: FAO, July 1952. Pp. 60. [UN/H: 05/52/03] M T

Supports the government's plans to expand sugar production despite uncertain world market conditions. Sugar is potentially a high productivity crop and provides a cash income to farmers. Two new sugar mills are recommended. It is suggested that the government enter into bilateral trade and financial agreements with importing countries to improve marketing.

533. WAINRIGHT, J. "Evaluation des ressources forestières d'Haiti." Port-au-Prince, 1969. Pp. 25. [UN/H] M T

534. WARREN, David. "Report on Study of HAMPCO (Haitian-American Meat and Provisions Company," M T

S.A.)." Port-au-Prince: USAID/Haiti, 9 May 1973.  
Pp. 6 + Annexes. [USAID/H]

Describes the operations of HAMPCO, which is owned by Serv-Best Foods, Inc. of Chicago and processes an average of 70 cattle daily (averaging 250 pounds) as well as limited numbers of hogs and goats. Cattle are raised by small producers with 2-3 head; 3-4 years are required to reach maturity. The average farmer sells perhaps 1 head a year (700 pounds on the hoof), obtaining a return of US\$ 100. Small farmers prefer to deal with one of the 10-15 cattle traders (to whom they feel obligated by past relationships) rather than sell directly to HAMPCO. HAMPCO is interested in expanding its operations by developing a pig farm.

535. WEBB, Ryland E.; BALLWEG, John A.; and FOUGÈRE, William. "Child Spacing as a Component of Nutrition Education Programs." Journal of Nutrition Education 4, No. 3 (Summer 1972): 97-99.

N

Briefly describes the nutrition programs of Haiti's nutrition rehabilitation ("mothercraft") centers, whose work is judged to be successful. Studies of children in one community showed that family size was not significantly related to malnutrition, but that the incidence of malnutrition was significantly higher the shorter was the interval separating births of the two youngest living children. This suggests that nutrition education programs should contain a family planning component which draws attention to the relationship between spacing and nutrition.

536. WEIL, Thomas E. et al. Area Handbook for Haiti. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. Pp. xiv + 189.

Cr M N T Y/E

One of the comprehensive country handbooks compiled by researchers at American University. Contains valuable leads on agricultural development issues. The bibliography is also valuable.

537. WERLEIGH, Georges-Emmanuel, and DUPLAN, Verdy. Système de commercialisation interne des produits agricoles au Cap-Haitien. Document No. 22 LH/75. Port-au-Prince: IICA, March 1975. Pp. 75. [UN/H: 0555/75/19; IICA/H; FAIV]

M

Detailed description of the marketing system in Cap-Haitien, with a case study of the Marché Cluny. Market participants are small-scale operators, and their meager incomes are reduced by a daily market tax of \$ 0.10-1.00 or more. Recommendations for improving the marketing system are presented.

538. WESSELMAN, Robert A. "Extension Communications and Training Supporting Services for the Southern Peninsula of Haiti." [Report prepared for USAID/Haiti. ] [Port-au-Prince ], February 24-March 11, 1976. Pp. 14. [USAID/H]

T

Nuts and bolts of expanding radio communications, audio-visual materials, etc. Proposes the establishment of an Extension Communications and Training Office at Les Cayes.

539. ----. "Observations of Extension and Related Activities in Small Coffee Growers Project." Consultant's Report for the Period March-April 1977. Pp. 20. [USAID/E]

Cr

T Y/E

Coffee growers in the project seem to have 2-6 hectares, of which 0.25-0.50 are in the project. They also have other land in coffee, and probably even more land planted to other crops. High coffee prices have increased the demand for credit to buy fertilizer. There have been delays, though, in providing credit and fertilizer. Extension work is hampered by lack of adequate transport and roads; still, contacts between agents and credit societies have ranged from once a month to twice weekly. Suggestions are made for improving the administration of extension services and for project management generally.

540. White, J.G., Engineering Corporation. Review of Accomplishments in Haiti, July 6th, 1938 to May 15, 1942. New York, [ 1942 ]. Pp. 44. [ AID/W: LA/DR/RD ]

T

Projects undertaken included construction of roads and irrigation works; assistance in the production of bananas, coffee, rice, citrus fruits, and coconuts; agricultural experimentation; reforestation; and assistance to 1,500 colonists settling in 5 agricultural colonies. It was too early to evaluate the effectiveness of most of the projects; a warning was issued, though, that "failure to continue the program,



with competent administrative and technical supervision, will nullify a great part of the accomplishments that have been achieved to date."

541. ----. "Task A": Dubreuil Rehabilitation. New York, 1976 (?). Pp. unnumbered. [AID/W: LA/CAR]

T Y/E

Report on background work in soils research, marketing, physical structures, and local leadership prior to the initiation of construction on 12 August 1976. Lack of irrigation, it is argued, has been the main obstacle to agricultural development. Project problems identified include understaffing by DARNDR and absenteeism among those on board; frequent equipment breakdowns, due mainly to poor roads; lack of authority by the irrigation district to assess and collect water-use taxes and disburse revenues; and funding delays.

542. WIESE, H. Jean C. "Maternal Nutrition and Traditional Food Behavior in Haiti." Human Organization 35 (Summer 1976): 193-200.

N

"Even though belief in humoral medicine is widely and consistently held in rural Haiti, there is no apparent recognition of its impact on nutrition by those working in this field. There is no mention of this belief system in the available literature on Haiti. This study examines and delineates the impact of humoral medicine upon the diet of the lactating Haitian woman. The data indicate that practices stemming from this belief system have an even more serious limiting impact upon rural dietary behavior than the economic, technologic and environmental factors and must, therefore, be considered in any nutrition intervention program for Haitians either in Haiti or abroad" [Author's abstract]. The research was conducted in the Jérémie area.

543. WIGGIN, Charles E., Jr. Nutrition appliquée et développement rural--Haiti. Rapport No. W/K5454. Rome: FAO, 1977. Pp. 31. [UN/E: 0530/76/13]

N T

Evaluates an FAO project which had mixed results, due mainly, it is argued, to lack of adequate funding. Administrative and technical difficulties were also reported. A national food policy, it is said, is lacking. Recommen-

dations are made for helping to formulate such a policy.

544. ----. "Possibilités de recherche dans le champ de l'économie rurale en Haïti: Opportunités dans l'enseignement de cette discipline et dans les affaires publiques et relatives." [Port-au-Prince: United Nations ], October 1976. Pp. 13. [UN/H.] T
- Identifies 19 research opportunities in 6 categories: (1) production/land use economics at the farm and village level; (2) family consumption; (3) marketing and prices; (4) rural credit; (5) land tenure; and (6) agriculture's role in the economy.
545. WINGFIELD, Roland. "Haïti, A Case Study of an Underdeveloped Area." Ph.D. Dissertation, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 1966. Pp. 350. M T Y/E
- Emphasizes the role of social institutions in perpetuating socioeconomic stagnation. Dictatorship is seen as the "inevitable end result" of a tradition of political patronage. Argues that the role of voodoo has been exaggerated. The "weakness of loyalty beyond the extended family inhibits social participation, community spirit and civic responsibility essential to socioeconomic progress" [Diss. Abstracts].
546. WOOD, Harold A. Northern Haïti: Land, Land Use, and Settlement--A Geographical Investigation of the Département du Nord. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963. Pp. xv + 168. M T Y/E  
[LTC: GF527 H3 W6; FAMV: 207]
547. ----. "Physical Influences on Peasant Agriculture in Northern Haïti." Canadian Geographer 5 (1961): 10-18. T
548. ----. "Stream Piracy in the Central Plateau of Hispaniola." Canadian Geographer 8 (1956): 46-54. T
549. WOOD, Marie V. "Agricultural Development and Rural Life in Haïti." Ph.D. Dissertation, American University, Washington, D.C., 1955. Cr M N T Y/E
550. ZUVEKAS, Clarence, Jr. "Agricultural Statistics in Haïti: Review and Recommendations." A Report Prepared for USAID/Haïti. Port-au-Prince. 6 June 1977. Pp. 13. [USAID/H; SAIG; AID/W:LA/DR/RD and LA/CAR] T Y/E

## APPENDIX

## OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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2. GAGNER, Lorraine. "Haiti: A Select and Partially Annotated Bibliography." New York (?) : United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 1972. Pp. 5. [AID Ref.: HA010.7294 G135]
3. Land Tenure Center. Agrarian Reform in Latin America: An Annotated Bibliography. Land Economics Monographs No. 5. Madison: University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1974. [NAL: HD1401 L3 No. 5]
4. LeBARON, Allen et al. Bibliography of Latin American Agricultural Production and Development. 2 vols. Logan, Utah: Council of United States Universities for Soil and Water Development in Arid and Sub-Humid Areas, Inc., May 1973. [SAIG]
5. LESPINASSE, Raymonde. [Bibliography of Haitian Agriculture]. Port-au-Prince: FAMV, in preparation.
6. MINTZ, Sidney, and CARROLL, Vern. "A Selective Social Science Bibliography of the Republic of Haiti." Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Sociales 2 (1963): 405-419.
7. United Nations. Development Programme. Haiti Office. Liste des rapports et études sur Haiti effectués par les Nations Unies et par d'autres organismes nationaux et internationaux disponibles à la bibliothèque du P.N.U.D. Port-au-Prince, March 1975. Pp. 30. [UN/H; USAID/H; SAIG]
8. VIVOLO, Robert. [Bibliography of Haiti]. New York: Program in Applied Anthropology, Teachers College, Columbia University, in preparation.
9. Xerox University Microfilms. Latin America: A Catalog of Dissertations. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1974.